

The Global Newspaper
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore
and The Hague.

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 14
No. 31,465

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1984

Algeria... 115 Dhs. Brazil... 150 Cr. Canada... 1.00 Can. France... 100 F. Germany... 1.00 DM. Italy... 1.00 Lira. Japan... 100 Yen. Korea... 100 Won. Lebanon... 1.00 L.L. Mexico... 1.00 P. Netherlands... 1.00 Gld. Norway... 1.00 Kr. Portugal... 1.00 Esc. Saudi Arabia... 1.00 R. Spain... 1.00 Ptas. Sweden... 1.00 Kron. Switzerland... 1.00 Fr. Taiwan... 1.00 N.T. Thailand... 1.00 Baht. U.K. ... 1.00 £. U.S. ... 1.00 \$.

ESTABLISHED 1887

CIA Directed Raid On Nicaraguan Oil Port, Sources Say

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — Three months before directing the mining of Nicaragua's harbors, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency directed a sabotage raid against the Nicaraguan port of Corinto, destroying 3.2 million gallons of fuel and forcing the evacuation of the town, U.S. intelligence sources say.

The sources, who spoke on the condition that they not be identified, said that the mining, the Oct. 10 raid on Corinto was carried out by Latin American commandos who reached the port by speedboat from a ship offshore where CIA agents directed the operation.

"This was totally a CIA operation," said one source, adding that the raid — not the mining that began in January — marked the first time the agency entered directly into the fighting against the leftist Nicaraguan government.

Another source said that the raid was one in a series of CIA-directed seaport attacks dating back to an assault on oil storage and pipeline facilities at Puerto Sandino on Sept. 8. Both Corinto and Puerto Sandino are on the Pacific coast.

Members of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, who complained last week that they were not adequately informed about the mining, also appeared not to have known about the CIA's role in the Corinto raid, according to sources close to the panel.

The CIA declined comment Tuesday on its reported role.

CIA Admits Delay
Bernard Gwertzman of The New York Times reported earlier from Washington.

The CIA has reversed itself and acknowledged that earlier this year it delayed for six weeks a response to a request by the Senate intelligence committee for a briefing on covert activity in Nicaragua.

A CIA spokesman, George Laufer, said Monday he gave an incorrect account Sunday when he told The New York Times that William J. Casey, the director of central intelligence, had been ready to brief the panel in January but had not done so until March because the senators had asked for delays.

The retraction was made after Robert R. Simmons, the committee's staff director, told The Times on Monday that he asked Clair George, the CIA's liaison officer, in late January for a briefing in early February. Mr. Simmons said the CIA sought two delays and did not brief the committee until March 8.

The CIA, in seeking to demonstrate that it had kept the committee informed, acknowledged publicly for the first time Monday its involvement in harbor mining.

Mr. Simmons filled in additional details on briefing arrangements.

In a telephone call that he initiated, Mr. Laufer said that on Jan. 12, Mr. Casey told Senators Barry Goldwater and Daniel Patrick Moynihan in a letter that the CIA wished to "withdraw the full amount of money" — \$24 million — in funds approved for Nicaraguan activities.

"I was a little surprised," Mr. Simmons said. "I spoke to Clair George around Jan. 23 and told him that, on the basis of this request, the members would probably want a meeting with Mr. Casey before the February recess."

"He called me back," Mr. Simmons said, "and said the administration was still trying to make a decision on the issue of supplemental funds over and above the \$24 million, and could the committee wait until after the recess for the hearing. He also said that, because the Nicaraguan program was part of the president's foreign policy, he felt Secretary of State George P. Shultz should be the lead witness."

Mr. Simmons said Mr. Goldwater had agreed to accommodate the CIA, and a meeting was set for Feb. 29. Meanwhile, unknown to the Senate committee, the CIA had briefed the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence on Jan. 31.

On Feb. 24, Mr. Simmons said, he was called by Mr. George and told that the agency did not want to hold a briefing on Feb. 29, as scheduled, because Mr. Shultz would be "unavailable." Mr. Simmons said he told Mr. George that there was pressure from many committee members for a briefing and he refused to postpone the meeting.

But on Feb. 27, Mr. Simmons said, Mr. Casey telephoned Mr. Goldwater to seek a delay, and Mr. Goldwater agreed to a March 8 meeting.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

President Plans Reform For Brazil

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service
SAO PAULO — President Joao Baptista Figueiredo has proposed a far-reaching constitutional reform that would curtail the exceptional powers of Brazil's recent military presidents and return the country to full democracy in 1988.

The constitutional amendment, submitted to the National Congress Monday in Brasilia, was the first formal timetable proposed by the government for restoring direct presidential elections in Brazil after two decades of military rule.

Government officials said the plan was a response to an opposition campaign for direct elections to choose Mr. Figueiredo's successor early next year. The National Congress is expected to vote on the opposition's proposal next week.

Today the people are showing their desire for change. The government cannot ignore it," Mr. Figueiredo said in a national television address Monday night. "It is necessary to change the constitution. We are going to change it."

Mr. Figueiredo's plan, which reflects the views of military leaders as well as most of the government's Social Democratic Party, preserves the election of his successor by a special electoral college in which the Social Democratic Party holds a firm majority.

However, the amendment shortens the term of the next president from six to four years and provides a two-round election for president in 1988. It also would strip the president of exceptional powers, such as decreeing law increases without Congress's approval.

Mayors and some other local officials appointed by state or federal authorities would be decided by direct election in 1986 under the government plan. State governors and legislators, city councils and Congress were chosen by an open election allowed by the military in 1982.

Mr. Figueiredo said the new amendment was meant to be the basis for broad negotiations between the government and the opposition on both elections and the overall transition from authoritarian to democratic rule.

"The initiative I took today," he said "is an invitation for negotiation."

With a two-thirds majority needed in both houses of Congress to amend the constitution, neither the government nor the four opposition parties have sufficient strength to win approval for their proposals without substantial bipartisan support.

Government officials have said they are willing to negotiate on further reforms with opposition leaders and modify all the points in the constitutional package except the provision for indirect elections.

Until now, opposition leaders have said they would not negotiate with the government until after April 25, when the Congress votes on their own amendment for direct elections. Even if that proposal is



A man leaves Libya's London mission with his hands up after the shooting. He was detained.

Conservative Leader in Salvador Says He'll Stay Neutral in Runoff Election

By Lydia Chavez
New York Times Service
SAN SALVADOR — Francisco Jose Guerrero, the Salvadoran conservative who finished third in the first round of voting in El Salvador's presidential election last month, said Monday he would remain neutral in the May 6 runoff.

Political analysts here called Mr. Guerrero's decision a blow to Roberto d'Aubuisson, the far-right candidate, who faces Jose Napoleon Duarte, a Christian Democrat, in the voting.

Mr. Guerrero, leader of the National Conciliation Party, said he would reject an offer by the far right to participate in a future government and would not support Mr. d'Aubuisson, head of the extreme Nationalist Republican Alliance.

A former army major, Mr. d'Aubuisson received 29 percent of the vote in the first round, on March 25. He is thought to be trailing far behind Mr. Duarte, who received 43 percent.

Mr. Guerrero got 19 percent of the vote last month and his support was viewed as substantially more important to Mr. d'Aubuisson than to Mr. Duarte.

He acknowledged that his neutral stance was likely to help Mr. Duarte, because his supporters had not been "ordered to vote against



Francisco Jose Guerrero

join," Mr. Guerrero said in an interview. "They'll have to adopt their ideology to ours, but they continue to present the same thesis."

He also said that the Salvadoran Army was concerned that if Mr. d'Aubuisson won, the United States would withdraw military aid. Mr. d'Aubuisson has been linked to the death squads that have taken thousands of lives in El Salvador in the last five years. He has denied any connection to the squads.

At least two of Mr. Guerrero's advisers strongly favor Mr. Duarte, and most political analysts contend that it will be fairly easy for the Christian Democrat to win the National Conciliation Party votes he needs to be elected.

Mr. Guerrero said he expected some of his supporters to abstain, and others to vote for Mr. d'Aubuisson or Mr. Duarte.

He stressed that his decision not to support Mr. d'Aubuisson had been made because he wanted to consolidate his party and bring it closer to the political center, and to begin planning his strategy for legislative elections in 1985.

Mr. Guerrero said he still had to talk to his supporters before making a formal announcement of his neutrality, but acknowledged that he had made his decision.

Both Mr. Duarte and Mr. d'Aubuisson (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Libyan Embassy Gunman Fires on London Protest; Police Besiege Building

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — A gunman sprayed submachine-gun fire from a window of the Libyan Embassy here Tuesday at masked students demonstrating against the Libyan leader, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi. A policeman was killed and 11 students were injured, Scotland Yard said.

Hundreds of police rushed to the embassy, on St. James's Square, a few blocks from Piccadilly Circus, and sealed off surrounding streets.

Home Secretary Leon Brittan said the government had protested to Libya about "the most disgraceful and barbaric outrage that London has seen for a very long time."

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, visiting Portugal, said she was "gravely concerned." Other politicians called for all Libyan diplomats to be expelled from Britain.

The home secretary said that contact had been made with "senior people" in the embassy, officially called the People's Bureau, and that "they are prepared to cooperate." But it was unclear whether this meant British police would be allowed into the embassy to search for the gunman.

"We will never allow anyone to go inside our embassy," Foreign Minister Ali Abdel Salam Turekhi said in Tripoli in a telephone interview with the BBC.

There were unconfirmed reports that anti-terrorist squads had been dropped by helicopter onto the building. Police erected large plastic sheets at entrances to St. James's Square to block views of the Libyan mission, a tactic they used four years ago when British commandos stormed the Iranian Embassy to end a five-day siege.

"Time is on our side," said Richard Wells, chief spokesman at Scotland Yard. "We're prepared to wait a long time." He said the people inside the embassy had not made any demands.

BBC radio had a telephone contact with those inside the Libyan mission, who said: "We have no injuries in the bureau... the committee is in charge. We have a committee here ruling." The spokesman gave no other information.

A short time after the mid-morning shooting, a man emerged from the embassy and was arrested. But officials said they did not know if he was the gunman.

A staff member of the Libyan news agency, JANA, identified the man as Salah Najim, the chief of

JANA's London bureau. The staff member, who would not give her name, said: "He was there covering what was happening, and as he came out of the embassy, he was arrested."

A Scotland Yard spokesman said Yvonne Fletcher, a 25-year-old policewoman, died after being shot in the abdomen. She was among the police officers assigned to the demonstration.

Late Tuesday, police said one of the wounded demonstrators was in serious condition, eight were in good condition, one had been discharged from the hospital and one had not required hospital treatment.

"Shortly after 10 o'clock a number of shots were heard," the

Zimbabwe Army Troops Are Accused of Atrocities

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
HARARE, Zimbabwe — Government troops raped, tortured, killed and starved villagers during a two-month hunt for dissidents in Matabeleland province, according to a report by Roman Catholic officials.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, while promising to examine the allegations, suggested that the report's main author was using the charges to gain favor with Mr. Mugabe's chief rival, Joshua Nkomo, whose main tribal stronghold is Matabeleland.

Mr. Nkomo, who has previously charged Mr. Mugabe's security forces with brutality in Matabeleland, said Tuesday at a London news conference, "We have no doubt that these things have happened."

On Monday, Mr. Mugabe threatened to impose stringent but unspecified restrictions on foreign journalists because of reports of alleged atrocities by his army.

Two Sunday newspapers in London, The Observer and the Sunday Times, published accounts of torture and mass murder in the province. The reports were from correspondents who visited Matabeleland and heard villagers' accounts of brutality by security forces.

Zimbabwe will never die because The Observer, the Daily Telegraph, The Times of London

and The New York Times continue to report unfavorably about us," Mr. Mugabe said. "So we will have to take very firm steps with these mischief-making journalists."

The threat to restrict foreign reporters was made after Mr. Mugabe received a letter from Roland (Tory) Rowland apologizing for a report Sunday in The Observer by Donald Trefford, the editor, who visited Zimbabwe.

Mr. Rowland, whose company, Lonrho, owns The Observer, disassociated himself and the company from Mr. Trefford's report on the Zimbabwe Army's alleged atrocities.

Lonrho has multimillion-dollar interests in Zimbabwe, including mines, textiles, timber, coffee, land and property.

"I cannot understand why Mr. Trefford should take advantage of his position as editor to print allegations which, if put forward by one of his reporters, would have been edited out on the grounds that they were not substantiated and were not based on any research at all," Mr. Rowland said.

Mr. Trefford said Tuesday he stood by every word of the story, published after his return from Zimbabwe.

The Mugabe administration has steadfastly denied its forces have committed atrocities, blaming them instead on "dissidents," the official label for insurgents who deserted the army two years ago when Mr. Nkomo was ejected from a coalition government for allegedly plotting a coup.



Bush to Present Proposal on Ban of Chemical Arms
Vice President George Bush being greeted Tuesday in Geneva by Louis G. Fields Jr., the chief U.S. negotiator at the UN Disarmament Conference, and his wife, Katherine. Between Mr. Bush and Mr. Fields is Martin H. van Huizen, the U.S. delegate to the United Nations in Geneva. Mr. Bush will deliver President Ronald Reagan's proposal for a ban of chemical weapons to the conference Wednesday. The vice president said a ban would "elevate the hopes of mankind."

Evidence Grows Linking Cancer Virus to AIDS

By Christine Russell
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Researchers from the National Cancer Institute and other laboratories have found more evidence that a variant of a human cancer virus may be the major cause of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), according to medical sources.

Experts familiar with the research say that a team headed by Dr. Robert Gallo has found very strong signs that a newly discovered form of the Human T-Cell Leukemia (HTLV) virus infects victims of AIDS. It also affects those with an illness that may precede AIDS.

Promising work with variants of the HTLV virus is also under way at the Pasteur Institute in Paris and at the U.S. Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, which is coordinating the study of AIDS in the United States, sources said.

But, although the general findings have circulated, the details of the new research have not yet been published. Until the findings can be scrutinized by the scientific community, the strength of the evidence that an HTLV-type of virus causes AIDS cannot be evaluated completely.

A spokesman for the Health and Human Services Department, which runs the cancer institute, cautioned that the research work was still under study by medical teams, Reuters reported.

AIDS, targeted as the U.S. government's No. 1 health problem, destroys the immune systems of its victims, particularly their white blood T-cells, and makes them vulnerable to deadly infections and cancer. There have been 4,023 cases, with 1,746 deaths, to date predominantly among homosexual men with multiple partners as well as drug users, Haitians and recipients of blood donations.

"My understanding is that it appears likely this is the cause of AIDS. It's certainly the strongest candidate described thus far," said an investigator familiar with the research. He noted the potential for developing a test to screen blood donors. "There will certainly be an impact," he said, "to start looking at the possibility of vaccine development" to prevent the disease.

U.S. May Auction Landing Slots at Busy Airports

By Douglas B. Feaver
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Department of Transportation is considering a plan to auction landing and takeoff positions at busy airports to the highest bidder, then let the winner buy and sell those slots just like any other commodity.

The idea has been a favorite of David A. Stockman, the director of the Office of Management and Budget, but the Department of Transportation has opposed it on the grounds that the wealthy would buy out the poor.

For a variety of reasons, the Federal Aviation Administration currently restricts access at four airports — Washington's National, Chicago's O'Hare International, and New York's LaGuardia and John F. Kennedy. A major problem since the deregulation of airlines has been deciding how to allocate takeoff and landing slots fairly among the airlines.

Before deregulation in 1978, a committee of airline executives met to a collegial way and worked it out under the protection of U.S. anti-trust immunity.

But deregulation has brought new carriers into the business and established airlines who already have slots are not anxious to give them to potential competitors. Meetings of the airline scheduling committees still have antitrust immunity, but they are much less collegial.

Making the problem more complex is the question of access for small commuter airlines, business planes and pleasure craft, all of which are supposed to have unrestricted access to airports but could not win a bidding contest against a major carrier.

The FAA recently sent the Office of Management and Budget a proposed rule on how to break deadlocks when the airlines cannot decide among themselves how to apportion additional slots when they become available, as they just did at O'Hare.

O'Hare's airline scheduling committee finally solved the problem without government intervention. But the budget office still wants to set rules for reallocating those slots in the future, when a new airline wants to gain access to a major airport, or when an existing airline wants to increase its service there.

Letting those with slots buy and sell them is one of the options expected to be proposed for comment by the Department of Transportation. Under one scenario, slots for

commuter airlines and general aviation aircraft would be protected before slots for the major airlines would be put up for bid.

Slots were bought and sold briefly after the air traffic controllers' strike in August 1981, and some slots at O'Hare reportedly went for as much as \$300,000 each. "In some cases people were selling just to raise cash," an industry expert said.

The proposal has its advantages, even for the Department of Transportation. "If you have airport capacity problems," an official explained, "you will not find enough space in any secretary of transportation or any administration to impose discipline on the airlines. Buy-sell is something that absolves everyone of responsibility and doesn't create too much of a political problem."

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Reagan Says He Will Stand by Taiwan

United Press International
BEIJING — The United States will not turn its back on Taiwan in exchange for a stronger relationship with China, President Ronald Reagan told Chinese journalists in an interview released in Beijing Tuesday.

Mr. Reagan, who is scheduled to arrive in China April 26 for a six-day visit, told the Chinese news agency Monday that the Taiwan issue was a problem "for the Chinese to settle between themselves."

"I realize there is a difference there and it's been discussed," he was quoted as saying in the agency report. The president continued:

"I think our position is pretty well known to the leaders of the People's Republic — that we have a long and historic friendship with the Chinese people on Taiwan. We are not going to turn our back on old friends in order to let's say, strengthen or make new friends. And all this I have made clear."

The issue of Taiwan remains, in China's words, the "main obstacle" to improved Chinese-U.S. ties. Chinese officials are expected to press Mr. Reagan during his visit to trade issues during his visit. The issues could include access to Chinese ports by U.S. ships and China's failure to make good on promised purchases of American grain.

"There are some differences between us but there are many more things that we have in common that can be mutually beneficial," Mr. Reagan said.

"We recognize the nonaligned status of the People's Republic and respect that. But, also, I know it has been thinking for a long time that the United States is truly a nation of the Pacific basin. And certainly the largest and most important state in that Pacific basin is the People's Republic of China."

obstacle to improved friendship between ourselves and the People's Republic."

The president, described by the news agency as being "in high spirits" during the interview, said he was not to discuss a number of trade issues during his visit. The issues could include access to Chinese ports by U.S. ships and China's failure to make good on promised purchases of American grain.

"There are some differences between us but there are many more things that we have in common that can be mutually beneficial," Mr. Reagan said.

"We recognize the nonaligned status of the People's Republic and respect that. But, also, I know it has been thinking for a long time that the United States is truly a nation of the Pacific basin. And certainly the largest and most important state in that Pacific basin is the People's Republic of China."

In Beirut, U.S. Hospital Struggles On

Strained to Its Limits, Medical Center Reflects City's Chaos

By J. Michael Kennedy
Los Angeles Times Service

BEIRUT — The American University Hospital of Beirut is an unusual institution, a sort of barometer of the chaos of the Lebanese capital.

Gunmen often announce the arrival of the wounded by firing their pistols and machine guns into the air. Men with guns tucked in their tight jeans loiter in the hallways, waiting for word of their friends.

Surgeons have had guns pointed at their temples as they performed surgery, a warning of what could happen if the patient died.

The hallways are dirty. There is a water shortage and people refuse to observe visiting hours. Often, entire families sleep in patients' rooms. Most patients are victims of gunshot and shrapnel, people wounded in Beirut's almost constant militia wars.

Yet the American University Hospital has managed to carry on, although now it is just barely getting by. The hospital is a reflection of conditions in Beirut, and the Lebanese capital is in very bad shape.

The job of treating the wounded has fallen mainly to the American hospital because others in the city have been crippled by their proximity to the fighting.

"No place I know of has been continually under the stress that we have been," said Dr. Amal Kurban, the hospital's chief of staff. "I don't think there is any hospital anywhere in the world that handles disasters like this one."

The 1975-76 Lebanese civil war has continued off and on. Beirut was besieged by the Israelis in the summer of 1982. Now, Christian and Moslem militiamen face each other once more along Beirut's confrontation line, with both sides shelling residential neighborhoods.

Hospital staff members, who asked not to be identified, talked of gunmen charging into the operating room to be with their friends and of nurses being chased through the hallways by men who have no fear of being arrested.

"They are loud, they smoke on the floors," Dr. Kurban said. "They try to coerce the nurses to bring them this and that. They get jittery and go into the operating room and the recovery room. There are times when there are more outsiders in the operating room than there are hospital staff."

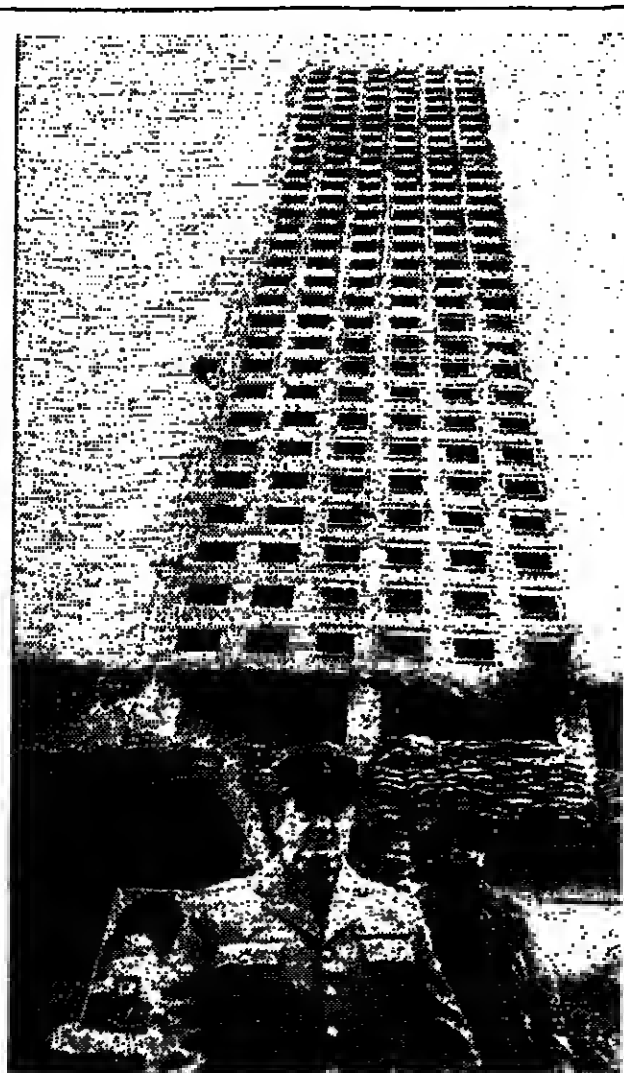
"Lately," he continued, "we've tried to get some semblance of order in the operating room, with the cooperation of the militias who put their people at the doors. But this

doesn't always help because they will admit their friends."

But it is not only the gunmen that present a problem. It is also the belief of the people of West Beirut that the hospital is a safe haven in times of intense shelling. During the Israeli invasion, as many as 3,000 people were at the hospital, which has 420 beds. The hospital must feed all of them, including a staff that often cannot leave, and food is sometimes in short supply in the city.

Dr. Kurban said, however, that the worst problem is money. He calculates that the hospital is \$8 million in debt, primarily because the Ministry of Health often takes years to pay for medical care subsidized by the state. Further, he said, fewer and fewer patients are able to pay.

But there are other problems. Electricity, fuel, water and oxygen have run low. Rival Christian and Moslem militiamen have been persuaded on occasion to declare cease-fires long enough for supplies of fuel and oxygen to be delivered. Still, the hospital is widely regarded as the best in the Arab world. It has a full complement of doctors and about 80 percent of the nurses needed. As a result of overstocking in times of relative calm, it has enough medical supplies to last six months.



MONITOR TOWER — A member of France's observer forces in Beirut, identified as Colonel Fleitman, leaving the Murr Tower on Tuesday, followed by Shiite militiamen. The building is one of two on the Green Line from which the observers will monitor the cease-fire. The line separates the Christian and Moslem sectors.

7 More Killed As Punjab Strife Mounts

2 Sikh Rival Groups Meet In Bid To Defuse Tension

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches
NEW DELHI — Seven more persons, including two National Guardsmen, were reported killed as fighting continued between rival Sikh groups in the northern Indian state of Punjab.

The Press Trust of India said the two guardsmen were shot to death and a third injured Tuesday close to a railroad station near Punjab's border with Pakistan.

The agency said one person was killed and one injured when a bomb was thrown into a shop in Chandigarh, joint capital of Punjab and neighboring Haryana.

The agency also reported that the body of a woman, with burn marks and swollen legs indicating that she had been tortured, was found in a sack in the outskirts of the Sikh holy city of Amritsar.

Police said they believed she might be Baljit Kaur, suspected of involvement in the murder Saturday of Surinder Singh Sodhi, an aide of the Sikh fundamentalist leader, Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale.

Mr. Sodhi was shot to death in a tea shop outside the Golden Temple, the Sikhs' holiest shrine. On Monday, three Sikhs linked by Mr. Bhindranwale's followers to the killing were found dead.

They included Surinder Singh Chhinda, chief of a Sikh terrorist gang, who was found slain on a national highway 12 miles outside Amritsar. Followers of Mr. Bhindranwale said he was killed because of his involvement in the death of Mr. Sodhi.

Mr. Bhindranwale and the main Sikh political party, the Akali Dal, met Tuesday to try to defuse tensions arising from the vendetta killings.

Mr. Bhindranwale's followers have accused the Akali Dal of involvement in Mr. Sodhi's killing. Both groups have been prominent in the 19-month campaign for religious and political concessions for Punjab, where most of India's 12 million Sikhs live.

Meanwhile, the Press Trust of India said a prominent lawyer, Gurbachan Singh Sandhu, and his wife were shot to death in their home Monday night in Billa village.

The seventh killing was of a landlord in a village near Ludhiana in central Punjab because of a land dispute.

A night curfew was imposed in the walled city of Patiala, about 125 miles (201 kilometers) southeast of Amritsar. A district magistrate said the action was taken after four shops were burned Monday night.

Police arrested 170 Sikh extremists in a crackdown across the northern state following the burning Sunday of 37 rural railroad stations. Among those arrested was the brother of Mr. Bhindranwale.

Rival Sikh factions stationed guards with automatic weapons outside their separate buildings in the sprawling complex at the Golden Temple.

The Golden Temple has been turned into a fortress by thousands of Sikhs, many armed with submachine guns, swords and spears. The Sikh groups have threatened a bloodbath in Punjab if the police enter the temple complex in search of extremists.

Mr. Bhindranwale earlier accused the Akali Dal of paying the equivalent of \$20,000 to Mr. Chhinda's gang to kill him. The party's secretary, Gurbachan Singh, denied the charge.

Malik Singh Bhatia, a leader of an extreme faction of the Akali Dal, was kidnapped by Mr. Bhindranwale's followers Monday and made to "confess" that he had plotted to assassinate the 37-year-old fundamentalist.

Minutes after he was ordered freed by Mr. Bhindranwale, Mr. Bhatia was attacked by two Sikhs who shot him to death.

(Reuters, AP)

Spying Case Creates Furor in Britain

Over Security in Intelligence Agency

The Associated Press
LONDON — Michael John Bettaney, the first officer of Britain's M15 counterespionage agency to be convicted of spying since it was founded in 1909, has begun a 23-year prison sentence, but the furor over the case continues.

Members of Parliament complained about security lapses, and news reports said Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had ordered an urgent investigation by Lord Bridge, an appellate judge who heads the Security Commission.

Mr. Bettaney, 34, was convicted Monday of 10 charges under the Official Secrets Act. During his five-day trial, it was revealed that he was promoted to M15 in 1982, within two months of a magistrates' court conviction for being drunk on a London street.

A police officer testified in that case that he had found Mr. Bettaney babbling: "I am a spy, I am a spy."

If his senior officers knew of the incident, "they have proved themselves unfit to hold their offices, and if they didn't know, why not?" complained Anthony Beaumont-Dark, a Conservative lawmaker.

The secret service recruited Mr. Bettaney in his last year at Oxford University in 1972.

The Home Office said Mr. Bettaney would be prevented from mixing with other prisoners because of the amount of information he has about the security services. He spent the first night of his sentence at Coldingley Prison, a high-

security facility southwest of London.

■ Obsessed With Russia
Earlier, R.W. Apple Jr. of The New York Times reported from London:

Mr. Bettaney was portrayed as a man who longed to be a full-fledged spy but never gained the confidence of the KGB, the Soviet intelligence agency.

"You have made treachery your course of action," Lord Lane, the lord chief justice, told Mr. Bettaney as he pronounced sentence. "It is quite plain to me that in many ways you are peculiar. It is also clear to me that you are both opinionated and dangerous. You would not have hesitated to disclose names to the Russians which would almost certainly have led to death for more than one person."

Mr. Bettaney denied all of the charges during the trial, which took place mainly behind closed doors. Some of the material that he managed to accumulate was said to have been so sensitive that even the attorney general, Sir Michael Havers, who prosecuted the case, lacked the security clearance to see it.

Intelligence officials said Mr. Bettaney, whose father was a factory worker in the Midlands industrial town of Stoke on Trent, never felt at home with the polished men and women who were his colleagues in the security service.

He reportedly told interrogators that only the Soviet system really appreciated men like him; he be-

came obsessed with all things Russian, filling his house with icons and visiting Russian Orthodox churches.

The Russians themselves are believed to have tipped off British intelligence about his approaches to them, just before he was to have flown to Vienna to approach Soviet agents there. They are believed to have found him such a fumbler that they thought the British were trying to plant him as a double agent.

Mr. Bettaney operated in an amateurish manner, pushing samples of secret documents with covering letters through the mail slot at the home of a Soviet diplomat in London. Had the KGB accepted him, they would have had a valuable source, because he held the top security classification and had access to all the key M15 files.

According to one official familiar with the case, he compiled a list of the known Soviet agents in Britain and what was known about their activities, information that would have enabled the Soviet Embassy in London to establish which of its agents were still unknown.

Top-level British intelligence officers conceded that they were stunned by the revelations about Mr. Bettaney. His case and other recent British spy cases, including that of Geoffrey Prime, who worked at the British communications center at Cheltenham, are reported to have so alarmed U.S. intelligence officers they have demanded that the British take steps to improve their security.

Libyan Embassy Sniper Fires on London Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

posed to the worst possible terrorist action from the British government, breaking all traditions and international law.

"British police, backed up by a helicopter and collaborating Libyan and other foreign secret agents, opened fire on the bureau and arrested some of the employees inside," it said. "The employees were forced to defend themselves in the face of this terrorist act."

But witnesses' descriptions and videotapes showed the students were demonstrating peacefully when they were fired upon.

On Tuesday evening, the Foreign Office reported trouble at the British Embassy in Tripoli. A spokesman said Libyan Revolutionary Guards had gathered outside the embassy and the staff of 20 diplomats was unable to leave.

The spokesman said the ambassador, Oliver Miles, had protested to the Libyan government.

The BBC said there were unconfirmed reports that troops had surrounded the embassy in Tripoli. An official at the embassy, reached by telephone from London, said simply, "We're fine."

In London, Alex Dobroschodow, a director at an advertising agency overlooking the Libyan offices, said that about 60 Libyan demonstrators had arrived in two buses at the mission.

"They all had their faces covered in masks and were carrying signs like, 'Qadhafi poisons children' and 'Qadhafi kills innocent children,'" he said.

"All of a sudden, there was a burst of machine-gun fire from the Libyan bureau building towards the demonstrators," he added. "A policeman got hit in the stomach, and about five or six demonstrators were also hit."

The police were keeping the pro-



Yvonne Fletcher

testers behind barricades. Across the street, two groups of 20 counterdemonstrators also were hemmed in by officers.

The shooting was the latest in a string of attacks on Libyan exiles opposed to Colonel Qadhafi. Last month, five bombs in London and Manchester injured 26 persons. Authorities arrested three Libyan students, deported five other Libyans and warned Libyan diplomats here that Britain would not tolerate such attacks.

The status of diplomats at the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the equivalent of an embassy, has been unclear for months. Adem Saleh Kuwiri, listed in the latest official London Diplomatic List as secretary-general of the People's Committee, no longer holds that title.

A Foreign Office spokesman said Libya has not sought accreditation for an ambassador since 1976. Britain has recognized the secretary-general as the equivalent of an ambassador and his staff as having diplomatic status.

The mission in London was taken over by Libyan students in late February of this year. The British government pressed the People's Bureau, where 23 persons are accredited as diplomats, to say whether the students had official backing. The Foreign Office has not yet received an answer. So it was not clear whether the Libyans held up at the bureau were diplomats or not.

The bureau last month rejected suggestions that Libya planned attacks on dissidents among the 10,000 Libyans in Britain as "malicious allegations."

Police fear the latest violence is a revival of tactics used up to 1980 by supporters of Colonel Qadhafi to wipe out their enemies on foreign soil. During that campaign, nine opponents of the Libyan regime were assassinated in Italy, West Germany, Britain and Greece.

After two Libyan exiles were murdered in London in 1980, the British government called in the head of the People's Bureau and warned him of the grave consequences of importing political terrorism. After the warning, he said publicly he condoned death threats against two more Libyan exiles living in Britain. The government expelled him.

(AP, Reuters, UPI)

Guerrero Says He Will Stay Neutral

(Continued from Page 1)

buisson have met with Mr. Guerrero to seek his support.

However, only Mr. d'Aubuisson made a concrete offer, saying Saturday that in exchange for Mr. Guerrero's support, he had offered the party four ministries in his government and a place on a special commission of conservative parties that would make all government decisions.

If Mr. Guerrero had agreed to such a pact, his party would have been given the ministries of public works, justice, foreign relations and employment.

Mr. d'Aubuisson said Saturday that Mr. Guerrero and the Nationalist Republican Alliance were nearly in agreement. However, Mr. Guerrero discounted on Monday the possibility that such a pact would ever be made.

Of Mr. Duarte, Mr. Guerrero said: "The only thing he offered me was to respect our survival and to maintain the sympathies of our party in mid-level positions of the government."

[El Salvador's provisional president, Alvaro Magaña, said Tuesday that the country's Central Election Council must obey new legislation that orders it to ignore a U.S.-financed voting list in the runoff

election. The Associated Press reported from San Salvador.

[Mr. Magaña refused to say whether he would veto the legislation, as requested by the council. But a source close to him said he was certain that Mr. Magaña would sign the measure, approved by the Constituent Assembly on Friday, into law. The source spoke on the condition that he not be identified.]

[The council, which was appointed by the legislature, would be out of line if it refused to obey the legislation if he signed it into law, Mr. Magaña said. "The Assembly can replace the council if necessary," he added.]

[The six-man council, responsible for preparing for the runoff, said it intends to use the registry and has threatened to resign unless Mr. Magaña vetoes the measure.]

■ U.S. Aid Linked to Runoff
Francis X. Clines of The New York Times reported from Washington:

Reagan administration officials said Monday that President Ronald Reagan's pursuit of his Central American aid request from Congress would probably have to wait the outcome of the runoff in El Salvador.

With Congress on a 10-day vacation and Mr. Reagan about to leave

on a two-week trip to China, officials said the May 6 election was the next pivotal point in their campaign to obtain \$62 million of financing for El Salvador.

The White House seemed less confident about the president's parallel request for \$21 million more in covert aid for Nicaraguan rebels, which might have to be "decoupled" from the El Salvador request in the next round of congressional negotiations, according to one official.

Mr. Reagan had to settle for a standoff Friday and invoke emergency military aid of up to \$32 million for the Salvadoran government as a temporary measure.

The Nicaraguan proposal was left even less settled as members of Congress heatedly criticized U.S. involvement in the mining of Nicaraguan harbors.

Administration officials speculated that the mood in Congress over Central America should be better once Mr. Reagan has returned from China.

"They let off political steam last week," one official said of the lawmakers.

"With the Easter break," he added, "that should stop the snowball from rolling. The mining is over, as far as we hear, and they should come back in a different mood, particularly as they face the fact that they have to do something about that right there in our hemisphere."

Representative Clarence D. Long, the Maryland Democrat who is chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, has estimated the House will not be willing to consider the matter until after a new Salvadoran president is sworn in on June 15.

[By either calculation, it was the largest gathering in Brazil since the 1964 military coup.]

Reform Plan For Brazil

(Continued from Page 1)

defeated, many political observers believe the opposition may split over the issue of negotiations with the government.

As economic conditions in Brazil have worsened, Mr. Figueiredo's government has come under increasing pressure from the opposition and its own supporters to modify the once tightly controlled political system.

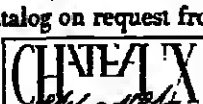
The opposition's campaign for direct elections has drawn millions to rallies around the country and has won the support of Vice President Aureliano Chaves and as many as 60 congressmen of the Social Democratic Party.

[As Mr. Figueiredo was speaking Monday night, a demonstration in São Paulo demanding direct elections this year drew 1.7 million people, organizers said. Police estimated the crowd at 1.3 million, Reuters reported.]

[By either calculation, it was the largest gathering in Brazil since the 1964 military coup.]

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WORLD BRIEFS

Italy Issues New Wage Index Decree

ROME (AP) — Prime Minister Bettino Craxi's five-party coalition issued a decree limiting automatic wage increases Tuesday, a day after a similar measure failed to win parliamentary approval and expired because of the Communist-led opposition.

The prime minister's office said the decree was substantially the same as the anti-inflation measure that lapsed Monday. The old decree, proclaimed Feb. 15, set a limit on automatic wage increases, known as the *scala mobile*, of 10 percent for 1984. It was designed to keep inflation, now running at 12.5 percent, below 10 percent for the year.

The new decree became effective immediately, but it must be approved by both houses of the parliament within 60 days. The Communists, Italy's second largest party after the Christian Democrats, have been leading opposition to the measure, proposing nearly 3,000 amendments and engaging in filibustering.

U.S. and Italy Sign Financial Accords

ROME (UPI) — The United States and Italy signed two major financial accords Tuesday to eliminate the burden of double taxation for their citizens and improve protection for social security benefits paid out by each nation.

Under the new tax accord, which has to be ratified by the U.S. Congress and the Italian Parliament, company royalties will be subject to a maximum levy of 10 percent.

A protocol agreement also updated and simplified a 1978 Social Security treaty that ended dual taxation on benefits and prevented workers from losing their right to social security payments merely because they had worked in both countries.

Sakharov Recuperating From Surgery

MOSCOW (AP) — Andrei D. Sakharov, the Nobel prize-winning physicist who was banished from Moscow for human rights activism, is recuperating from surgery for thrombophlebitis in his leg, sources said Tuesday.

Dr. Sakharov's wife, Yelena Bonner, was in Moscow last week and received a telegram from her husband in Gorki saying doctors in a clinic there had recommended surgery, the sources said. She returned to Gorki to be present during her husband's operation.

Dr. Sakharov has applied for permission to leave the Soviet Union and, has also asked that he be allowed to return to Moscow for medical treatment. Both requests have been refused.

Issues Unsettled in Hong Kong Talks

BEIJING (Reuters) — Substantial problems remain unresolved in Chinese-British negotiations on the future of Hong Kong, British diplomatic sources said Tuesday.

A source said that after two days of talks in Beijing between Sir Geoffrey Howe, the foreign secretary, and Chinese leaders there were still a number of problems, but he would not say what they were. Asked whether British negotiators accepted China's September deadline for a negotiated agreement on the way Hong Kong would be administered after Britain's lease expires in 1997, he replied: "There is no timetable for Britain."

Sir Geoffrey will meet Deng Xiaoping, China's paramount leader, Wednesday. He met Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang Tuesday and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian Monday.

Nicaraguan Troops and Rebels Clash

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (Reuters) — Nicaraguan guerrillas fought 300 government troops who landed near San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, in an attempt to retake the small southern port, a rebel spokesman said Tuesday.

The troops landed Monday night at the northern end of the port, which was seized by 450 rebels Friday after three days of fighting. The spokesman for the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance said: "The Costa Rica-based alliance is led by Eden Pastora Gomez, a former Sandinista guerrilla and deputy defense minister."

The rebel spokesman, who said he was in radio contact with Mr. Pastora, said that Nicaraguan planes and boats had shelled rebel positions near the uninhabited port. In Managua, the official Nicaraguan newspaper Barricada said Tuesday that government troops were still fighting to expel 500 mercenaries from San Juan del Norte. No details were given.

New York Murders Could Be Revenge

NEW YORK (NYT) — Revenge over drug dealings may have led gunmen to slay 10 persons, among them eight children and a pregnant woman, in New York's worst mass murder in recent years, police said Monday.

Detectives have found paraphernalia commonly used by drug dealers in the Brooklyn house where the slayings took place Sunday afternoon, police said. The father of two of the dead children, Enrique Bermudez, 34, has been cooperating with inquiries, although he is not a suspect "at this time," they added.

The deputy police commissioner, Patrick Murphy, said the shootings had occurred almost simultaneously and two weapons, a .22- and a .38-caliber pistol, had been used, leading police to believe that there were at least two gunmen. No weapons have been recovered.

A squad of 75 detectives has been assigned to the case and mayor Edward I. Koch has pledged a \$10,000 city reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the killers.

For the Record

Turkey and the breakaway Turkish Cypriot state formally established diplomatic relations Tuesday by exchanging ambassadors. Turkey is the only country to recognize the self-proclaimed Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. (Reuters)

President Seyni Kountché of Niger has announced that former President Hamani Diori and 40 of his supporters have been freed from house arrest, according to a Radio Niger broadcast monitored Tuesday in Abidjan, Ivory Coast. (UPI)

A U.S. District Court judge in San Francisco has accepted the guilty plea of James D. Harper Jr., accused of spying for the East bloc in Silicon Valley, the Northern California area where technology companies are concentrated. Judge Samuel Conti set May 14 as a sentencing date for Mr. Harper, who sold anti-missile defense secrets to Polish agents. (LAT)

Scientists in Hawaii have proclaimed the end of the spectacular 22-day eruption of the Mauna Loa volcano, which sent rivers of lava flowing to within four miles of Hilo, the largest city on the island of Hawaii. (UPI)

The unmanned Soviet spacecraft Progress-20, carrying fuel, equipment and life-support items, docked Tuesday with the orbiting Salyut-7 space station, which has three cosmonauts aboard, Tass reported. (AP)

Egypt conveyed its displeasure to El Salvador on Tuesday over the transfer of its embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, Egyptian Foreign Ministry officials said. Most nations do not recognize Jerusalem as the Israeli capital. Only El Salvador and Costa Rica have embassies there. (AP)

Party Assails Solidarity For Calling May Protests

WARSAW — The Polish Communist Party assailed the Solidarity underground on Tuesday for urging demonstrations next month and accused activists of opposing "everything that is Polish and socialist."

"Any illegal action will be met with firm resistance," the official party newspaper, Trybuna Ludu, said in a brief item signed with the initials BLS, which means "encore."

Earlier this month, Solidarity's four-man Temporary Coordinating Commission, known as TKK, circulated a statement to local groups urging them to boycott official activities and organize their own marches on May 1 and May 3.

May 1 is an international socialist holiday, officially celebrated with orchestrated mass marches throughout the Soviet bloc.

May 3 is the anniversary of Poland's liberal 1791 constitution. It was Poland's national holiday before World War II but has not been officially commemorated since the

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U.S. Seeks to Deport South African in Immigration Fraud

By Marita Hernandez
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — In what immigration officials term one of the most well-known and executed immigration frauds in recent years, a South African citizen used six years in the U.S. Marine Corps to bring his entire family to the United States before being discovered. Immigration and Naturalization Service officials began deportation proceedings against Earl Stevenson, 25, and his family a month after unearthing a long trail of fraudulent birth certificates and documents, which officials say Mr. Stevenson had "duped" U.S. agencies.

Mr. Stevenson, however, asserts that he is not guilty and contends that the discovery of his South African citizenship was one of a surprise to him and to the authorities. He was discharged from the Marine Corps last month after his illegal status was discovered.

Although reared in South Africa, Mr. Stevenson said that his parents had always told him to believe that he was born in the

United States. He also contends that he was denied due process of law by immigration investigators and coerced, through threats of deportation against his family, into falsely admitting that he had entered the United States illegally.

U.S. Marine Corps and immigration service representatives detailed their charges against Mr. Stevenson on Friday at a press conference they said was called to counter Mr. Stevenson's widely reported assertions of innocence.

Charging that Mr. Stevenson's life in the United States was based on "a bizarre fantasy of fraud and deception," officials said that his tactics included a false claim that he was the cousin of the singer Elvis Presley and a letter-writing campaign to President Jimmy Carter and the U.S. State Department.

Mr. Stevenson contends that as a youngster in his South African hometown of Durban, he developed a pen-pal relationship with Presley and believed for a time that they were related. Presley died in 1977. "I'd always had an obsession with the American culture," he said.

In 1976, Mr. Stevenson said, Presley helped him gain a birth certificate that showed he was born in Tennessee. After writing to Mr. Carter, Mr. Stevenson said, he received a letter from the State Department saying that the president had authorized the issuance of the passport.

Mr. Stevenson entered the United States in 1978 and joined the Marine Corps about a month later. In his six years as a marine, he was stationed in the Carolinas and most recently in Los Angeles, where he gained clearance for work with classified materials.

In 1978, while he was stationed in North Carolina, Mr. Stevenson's parents and a younger brother, Jonathan, joined him. His parents gained resident alien status, and in turn got Jonathan and another son and daughter into the United States.

Howard Ezell, the immigration service's western regional commissioner, said that his department would pursue deportations against the entire family, on the ground that they all entered the United States illegally due to Mr. Stevenson's fraudulent status. Mr. Stevenson's sister and two

brothers have since married U.S. citizens, however, and as a result they have a better chance of being allowed to remain in the country. Mr. Ezell said.

"I feel very deeply hurt," Mr. Stevenson said. "I feel deceived because all along I felt this was my country. I laid down my life for six years for it."

"I hope we are allowed to stay here," he continued. "Everything I love and worked for and believe in is here. I've made a life for myself here."

Mr. Stevenson added that he postponed his scheduled April 10 wedding when he was arrested March 15. He was released March 30 on \$10,000 bond and awaits a deportation hearing April 24.

Mr. Ezell said that documents show that Mr. Stevenson corresponded directly with the state of Tennessee and not Presley. In 1983, Mr. Ezell said, Mr. Stevenson fraudulently filed an application to gain a birth certificate from Tupelo, Mississippi, Presley's hometown. That is how the case came to the attention of the immigration service.

Gen. Mark Clark Dies; Led Allies Into Rome

By Wolfgang Saxon
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — General Mark W. Clark, 87, who led the Allied capture of Rome in 1944, died Tuesday in Charleston, South Carolina.

General Clark had a sometimes controversial career that spanned both world wars and the Korean War.

He came to prominence in the North African campaign of 1942. As commanding general of the 5th Army and then of the 15th Army Group — the 5th plus the British 8th Army — he was a key figure in the Mediterranean theater.

The campaign involved him in the Anzio beachhead mission of Jan. 22, 1944, the costly charge of the 36th Division at the Rapido River and the bombing three weeks later of the abbey at Monte Cassino.

After the war, General Clark became commander of U.S. occupation forces and high commissioner in Austria.

In April 1952, he was sent to Tokyo to succeed General Matthew B. Ridgway as commander in Korea. He signed the Korean armistice on July 27, 1953, and initiated the difficult prisoner exchange that followed.

He retired in October 1953 after 36 years in the army. The next spring he became president of The Citadel, the military college at Charleston.

The feat that first brought General Clark to public attention was a dramatic voyage by submarine to North Africa in October 1942 to meet French officers loyal to the Allied cause. For this mission, he was decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal. And his simultaneous promotion to lieutenant general made him, at the age of 46, the youngest three-star general in the army.

General Clark's most important combat assignment was command of the 5th Army in the 1943 invasion of Italy, the first American unit to reach the European mainland in World War II.

Meanwhile, the 7th Army, led by General George S. Patton Jr., invaded Sicily in July 1943, and with the British 8th Army, led by Montgomery, conquered Sicily in just 38 days.

The 5th Army landed at Salerno, south of Naples, on Sept. 9, 1943. With General Clark's 5th Army on the west and the British 8th Army on the east, the Allies pushed up the Italian peninsula. For a long while they were stopped by the Field Marshal Albert Kesselring's German line based on Cassino. The 36th (Texas) Division was sent to cross the Rapido just south of Cassino in January 1944, an attack that failed and cost 2,100 men in 24 hours. General Clark was bitterly criticized for the Rapido battle for years afterward.

The Germans also were ready for the next amphibious attempt in the Italian campaign, the strike at Anzio, south of Rome, where, after the uneventful landing, they soon pinned the American invaders to a narrow beachhead for many days. The beachhead was eventually relieved by pressure from the south, and Rome was occupied without resistance June 4, 1944.

At the end of 1944, General Clark succeeded Field Marshal Viscount Harold Alexander as commander of the 15th Army Group in Italy, consisting of American and British troops, joined by Indians, South Africans, Australians, New Zealanders, anti-Fascist Italians, as well as Polish, Jewish and Brazilian brigades.

The Germans surrendered in the Alps on May 2, 1945, a week before the final collapse of the Third Reich.

General Clark was a third-generation soldier. He was born in Madison Barracks, New York. His par-

ents were Colonel Charles C. and Rebecca Clark. He was reared in army camps and went to West Point, where he was commissioned in 1917.

He went to France in 1918 and was wounded in combat. Between wars, his career took him to many army posts and service schools around the United States.

■ Other deaths: Olaf C. Christiansen, 83, a music composer and teacher who directed the St. Olaf Choir, Thursday in Northfield, Minnesota, after a long illness.

■ Machado, 75, a bandleader who combined Latin dance music and jazz. Sunday in London after suffering a stroke last Tuesday. His real name was Frank Grillo.



General Mark W. Clark

China Reported Ready For Korean 'Contacts'

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — China is ready to establish a range of "people-to-people contacts" with South Korea, according to well-informed Chinese sources, who expect the offer to be conveyed to President Ronald Reagan during his visit here next week.

Beijing's proposal would stop considerably short of the formal diplomatic recognition that Seoul would like, these sources said, but it could grow into semi-official exchanges involving the two governments.

China hopes that its offer, now being put into final form before the Reagan visit, will assure South Korea of its sincerity in seeking better relations with it and in promoting a dialogue between it and North Korea, according to Chinese and diplomatic sources here.

This is one way that "China can be helpful from the sidelines," a well-placed Chinese source said, quoting the promise earlier this month by Zhu Qizhen, an assistant foreign minister, that Beijing would search for ways to promote the Korean dialogue without becoming directly involved in it.

The Chinese government is very much concerned about the relaxation of tension on the Korean Peninsula. Mr. Zhu said in an interview with American correspondents, "and China is trying its best to promote the relation of those tensions because that is vital to the maintenance of peace and stability in Northeast Asia and the whole Asian-Pacific region."

After decades of enmity, going back to the Korean War and before, China and South Korea have just begun to participate in international athletic competitions, United Nations meetings and similar gatherings on each other's soil.

Just as "ping-pong diplomacy" in 1971 helped bring the normalization of Chinese-American relations, "basketball diplomacy" and "tennis diplomacy" are welcomed by both Beijing and Seoul as first steps toward better relations between them.

What China is now considering, sources in Beijing reported, is a much broader range of contacts — cultural, scientific and technical — plus more sports exchanges, over the next two or three years.

Opening of direct trade is also under discussion within the Chinese government, the sources said, but is generally regarded as a future step because of the greater political implications. Indirect trade, conducted through Hong Kong and Japanese middlemen, might be increased and brought back to the 1980 level of as much as \$600 million.

China already agreed during the visit last month of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan to admit more South Koreans wanting to visit relatives here and to permit members of its Korean minority to travel to South Korea for family reunification.

"There are reasons to believe that more people-to-people contacts between Seoul and Beijing will gradually increase in the days to come," the Hong Kong Communist newspaper, Ta Kung Pao, said in its weekend English-language edition.

"People-to-people contacts conducted between China and those [countries] which have no diplomatic relations [with Beijing] are not a new thing, of course," the paper said. "Japan, for example,

had almost two decades of very fruitful people-to-people relations before the two countries finally established diplomatic relations."

The sports exchanges began last month when South Korean tennis players came to China for Davis Cup competition (they lost), and this led to Chinese participation in the Asian boys' basketball championship in Seoul last week. South Korean attendance at an international soccer meeting in Canton this month and a Chinese team registering for a swim meet in Seoul later in April.

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Jackson Encourages Cooperation between Black and Hispanic Voters

By Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson is trying to promote increased cooperation between black and Hispanic voters, saying the two could be a "potent force" for a more just society at large and for peace abroad.

Mr. Jackson, a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, said here Monday that black and Hispanic people, the nation's largest minority groups, "belong together."

Our separation is unnatural, he added. "Our unity is natural." He said the two groups had in common a view of national life in the "perspective of the rejection of the dominant, the exploited, the colonized."

When the black and Hispanic coalition comes together, he said, "everyone has to adjust. We are not the enemy of this society, where things end up. We are the foundation, where everything begins."

Mr. Jackson was speaking to the National Hispanic Leadership Conference on a morning dedicated to the pursuit of political unity from Hispanic voters.

He later flew to Missouri to campaign for the state's Democratic caucus, in which 75 national convention delegates will be chosen Tuesday.

Speaking to the Hispanic leadership, Mr. Jackson contended that after F. Mondale and Gary Hart, other contenders for the Democratic nomination, had been misleading voters by arguing that increased military spending would allow for social programs at home and economic development programs abroad.

"I say that Mr. Hart and Mr. Mondale are running around the country selling the American people snake oil," he said. "It cannot be done."

Mr. Jackson also suggested that coalition of blacks and Hispanics

could prevent the re-election of Mayor Edward I. Koch of New York, an outspoken Democrat and Mondale supporter who condemned Mr. Jackson on Sunday for failing to repudiate the support of the Black Muslim leader, Louis Farrakhan.

"If New York is to have a new mayor in 1985, if I am to make it to the White House in 1984, it will be in large measure because of our two groups, along with others, coming together," Mr. Jackson said.

Aides to Mr. Jackson in his bid for the nomination view the support of Hispanic voters as important for a strong showing in the Southwest and West, particularly in Texas and California, where 575 delegates are at stake.

But last Saturday, Mr. Jackson placed a distant third in caucuses in Arizona, a state where the Hispanic population is about 30 percent. Mr. Jackson received about 13 percent of the overall vote, as against 45 percent for Mr. Hart and 40 percent for Mr. Mondale.

ABC News exit polling after the New York primary April 3 showed that Mr. Jackson received 22 percent of the Hispanic vote there, compared to 48 percent for Mr. Mondale and 26 percent for Mr. Hart.

The Hispanic leadership group, whose members generally support Mr. Mondale, was to meet Tuesday with President Ronald Reagan at the White House. The Republican Party has also been courting such voters.

Mr. Jackson told the leadership conference that, if elected, he would convene the nation's business leadership to urge the use of goods and services from black and Hispanic businesses.

In another area, Mr. Jackson was applauded when he assailed efforts in Congress to curb illegal immigration and proposed amnesty for all Hispanic people already in the United States, arguing that "they

must be relieved of any fear of retribution or exploitation."

(NYT, AP, WP)

Candidates Reveal Incomes

All three of the leading Democratic candidates had incomes of more than \$115,000 last year, United Press International reported from Washington.

Mr. Hart and Mr. Mondale released their federal income tax returns on Monday, the deadline for filing the annual statement. Mr. Jackson released his 1983 return last month.

Mr. Mondale and his wife, Joan, reported a total income of \$316,330, including the former vice president's salary of \$150,000 for services provided to a Chicago law firm's Washington office. Mrs. Mondale's income was \$8,254. They had a total tax bill of \$97,481.

Mr. Hart and his wife, Lee, reported a combined income of \$125,474 and a total of \$36,426 in federal income tax. Mrs. Hart's income included \$65,231 from Mr. Hart's Senate salary and his wife's \$29,287 earnings from a real estate partnership. The remainder of the income included speaking fees, book advances and royalties earned by the Colorado senator.

Mr. Jackson's return put his total income at \$115,110 for 1983, including a salary of \$63,077 from his Chicago-based Operation PUSH, a self-help group. He also received \$9,502 in service fees from the organization. He said he paid \$30,635 in taxes.

President Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, released their return last week, which showed they earned \$422,834 in 1983 and paid \$128,639 in federal taxes.

Although all three Democratic candidates' taxes were reduced by the tax cut offered by Mr. Reagan soon after his election and passed by Congress, all three have denounced the cut and other changes in the tax law that they say benefit the rich.



The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson addressing a rally in Washington.

U.S. High Court Upholds Sweeps for Illegal Aliens

By Fred Barbash
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court ruled Tuesday that immigration agents looking for illegal aliens may go into factories and businesses and question every employee about his or her status in the United States, whether or not there is any specific evidence that anyone is breaking the law.

The 7-2 opinion upheld the constitutionality of the "factory survey," one of the Immigration and Naturalization Service's most effective and most controversial investigative techniques.

It had been attacked by Mexican-American and civil liberties organizations as an unconstitutional intrusion on innocent workers, especially on innocent Hispanics who most often are the targets of the questioning.

In a second decision Tuesday, the court said that law enforcement authorities may go freely into privately owned fields or wooded areas in search of marijuana patches, even when the areas are fenced and posted with "no trespass" signs.

That decision is important not only in the war against marijuana cultivation — which is now a major agricultural industry in the United States — but for state environmental inspectors and immigration officials who cross private property regularly in the course of their jobs.

An alliance of the Farm Bureau, the American Civil Liberties Union and Hispanic groups opposed Tuesday's decision, saying it allows disruptive and indiscriminate raids by immigration authorities checking the status of farm workers.

The rulings are among a string of victories for law enforcement authorities at the Supreme Court over the past few years in search and seizure cases, mostly involving drugs and immigration.

Justice William J. Brennan Jr., dissenting with Justice Thurgood Marshall in the "factory survey" case, said the court "has become so mesmerized by the magnitude" of the immigration problem that "it has too easily allowed Fourth Amendment freedoms to be sacrificed."

The factory survey technique, according to the government, is responsible for 60 percent of the arrests of illegal aliens made away from the border areas of the United States.

The surveys at issue occurred on three occasions in 1977 at factories run in Los Angeles by the Davis Plecting Company. The three surveys produced 64 arrests out of 590 employees present, according to the government. Four employees sued in federal court, challenging the constitutionality of the surveys.

■ Court Enforces Cargo Laws

In another decision, the Supreme Court ruled, 8-1, that international limits on cargo liability remain enforceable in U.S. courts, United Press International reported.

The court rejected an appeals court's declaration that the Warsaw Convention, an agreement regulating international air travel signed by the United States in 1934, may not be enforced in the future.

The accord sets the liability limits for lost or damaged cargo and personal injuries in terms of gold's official price, which in 1934 could be converted to local currencies.

At issue was whether U.S. courts could continue to enforce the accord despite confusion over how to convert monetary value into U.S. dollars.

The high court upheld an award for \$6,500 to the Franklin Mint for 714 missing coins — the liability limit as calculated under the treaty. The company claimed they were worth \$250,000 and sought payment from the carrier, Trans World Airlines.

Texas University Adds 32 Posts in Technology Fields

New York Times Service

AUSTIN, Texas — The University of Texas at Austin has decided to establish 32 new faculty positions in scientific and engineering fields, each endowed for \$1 million. The university president, Dr. Peter T. Flawn, said Monday he expected that the new chairs and the university's recent commitments for research and scholarships in the microelectronics and computer fields would make it "generally appreciated across the country" as "the place to be during the next two decades."

An anonymous Texan gave \$8 million for the endowment, and five Texas foundations are giving a total of \$3 million. An additional \$16 million will come from the Regents Endowed Teachers and Scholars Program, which is financed by income from the state's Permanent University Fund of \$1 billion, derived from oil revenue.

Eight fields of study — chemistry, physics, mathematics, molecular biology, computer engineering, microelectronics, computer-aided design and manufacturing, and materials engineering — will each receive four chairs.

Japan to Send Big Force To Pacific War Games

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Japan will send a record number of five ships, eight aircraft and 1,400 men to the RIMPAC 84 military maneuvers in the central Pacific in May and June, the Defense Agency said Tuesday.

It will be Japan's third participation in the exercises, held every two years in waters between Hawaii and the U.S. West Coast. Besides Japan and the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand are expected to join the exercise as before, the officials said. The ships leave Japan on April 26.

Eight fields of study — chemistry, physics, mathematics, molecular biology, computer engineering, microelectronics, computer-aided design and manufacturing, and materials engineering — will each receive four chairs.

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Russia Places Bombers Near Afghan Border

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union has stationed about three dozen medium-range bombers at airfields near its border with Afghanistan, indicating a possible new phase in the war against Afghan guerrillas, U.S. officials have learned.

The officials cautioned that they are uncertain about the significance of last week's deployments, which included 36 Tu-16 Badger bombers and about 100 lighter bombers and ground-attack planes. The movement could be intended as a signal to Pakistan or connected with the Iran-Iraq war, since the Gulf is within the 1,200-mile (950-kilometer) range of the Badgers.

But they said they believed the employment of the planes, accompanied by support aircraft and large amounts of munitions, indicates that the Russians may be launching large-scale aerial bombing as part of a spring offensive in Afghanistan. Helicopter gunships have been used extensively in the war, but until now the Soviet Union has not engaged in the kind of high-altitude, widespread bombing that the United States used in Vietnam in an effort to demoralize the enemy.

The Soviet Union intervened in Afghanistan in December 1979 and installed a friendly government, since then, Moslem "freedom fighters" in the countryside have assisted the Soviet presence, forcing the Russians to commit more than 100,000 troops to the mountainous country and station 30,000 there along the border with Afghanistan.

In Afghanistan, a defense official said, there had been indications even before the deployment of bomber aircraft that the Soviet Union might be planning "a little tougher" spring offensive this year.

But another official said there was some doubt about the usefulness of aerial bombing, since the guerrillas do not concentrate in large groups.

■ Pilot Casualties

An Afghan helicopter pilot who defected on foot to Pakistan said

Kabul had lost 230 pilots in its air war against guerrillas, Reuters quoted an exile news service in Islamabad as reporting.

Nasim Shadidi, who flew transport helicopters until escaping to Pakistan, said the names of the dead were in official air force lists. The Afghan Information and Documentation Center said.

The Afghan Air Force also lost 164 fighter planes and helicopters to guerrilla machine guns from 1979 to October 1983, he was quoted as saying. That total did not include Soviet losses.

■ Ground Assaults

Soviet and Afghan forces battled insurgents in two strategic valleys of Afghanistan, inflicting heavy civilian casualties and killing more than two dozen guerrillas, United Press International reported from New Delhi.

Ground assaults began April 6 to April 8, when troops shifted from nearby Karez-e-Mir and entered the Shikardara and Guldara valleys to battle fighters who had moved in from adjoining areas. UPI quoted Western diplomats as saying.

Despite continuous bombing and shelling of the areas, just north of Kabul, guerrilla rockets and mines destroyed 15 tanks and armored personnel carriers, a diplomat said.

According to Bakhtar, the state-run Afghan information agency, troops attacking the Shikardara "crushed" 76 "counterrevolutionaries" and destroyed rebel weapons.

The assault, composed mainly of Soviet troops, forced rebels to withdraw to high ground from the valleys, part of the larger Shomali valley that is the strategic supply line between Kabul and the Soviet border, the source said.

Thais Bomb Positions of Hanoi Troops

United Press International

BANGKOK — Thai Air Force jets bombed suspected Vietnamese positions inside Thailand as Vietnamese forces continued an attack against a major Cambodian guerrilla base, military officials said Tuesday.

Major General Naruedol Depiradhyuth of the Thai Army said air force jets in Surin province, Thailand, had bombed a hilltop believed to be occupied by Vietnamese artillerymen. It was the second reported border incident this month.

Cambodian insurgent sources said the battle for Ampil, a key guerrilla base in Cambodia, was in its third day Tuesday, as Vietnamese reinforcements arrived to try to drive the rebels out of their stronghold on the Thai border.

ARTS / LEISURE

Jim Pepper: Indian On the Jazz Path

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Jim Pepper's new album "Comin' and Goin'" (Europa) includes a Creek stomp, a law peyote chant, a Sioux greeting song and "Squaw Song," written by his father. Supported by names as diverse as Don Cherry, John Scofield, Janna Vasconcelos and Colin Walcott, Pepper sings the title tune, which includes the word *Hung-a-he-eda* (Flying Eagle), his Indian name.

As a full-blooded Native American jazz musician, Pepper gets to feel such lines as "Everything's cool, Jim-o-sabe!" Cool enough. He can handle it. Anyway he asked for it with an out-front attempt to give contemporary jazz a new twist.

"I'm Creek on my mother's side, law on my father's. They raised me urban," he began, removing the luminous foil headband and feather and wiping off war paint after posing for publicity photos last week. "But they also gave me a strong sense of pride in my culture. My father was a champion war dancer in Oklahoma in his youth."

He went "wah-wah-wah" with his hand over his mouth, followed by a wistful laugh.

A rough and tumble 42, Pepper peaks as he sings and plays saxophone, with push, humor and a big smile. "My grandfather used to chant in the Peyote language. My parents [his mother was a psychologist, his father a hacker] moved to Portland, Oregon, but I came back to Oklahoma every summer and made pocket money chanting and war dancing. There's, like, a pow-wow circuit. They heard Sonny Rollins on the radio."

Most jazz musicians sooner or later feel the need to prove they can survive in New York, where Pepper moved in 1964. Getting his "bop chops together," he jammed and became friends with Larry Coryell, Randy Brecker, Bob Moses, Dave Liebman and other hot young lions of the day. He worked with Coryell's jazz-rock group Free Spirits, with Charlie Haden's Liberation Music Orchestra, with Paul Motian's quartet. His own album "Pepper's Pow Wow," produced by Herbie Mann for ABC, had a fair amount of success, and his first singing effort, "Wilchi Tia To," an update of a Comanche song he used to hear his grandfather sing, became a Top 40 hit in 1968. (The Norwegian saxophonist Jan Garbarek still includes it in his repertoire.)

But hard hustling takes its toll: "I began to have personal problems. When he met the trumpeter Don Cherry, who is part Choctaw, he had another 'skin' to blow with. Indians say 'skin' like blacks use 'brother.' I was always looking for Indians who can play jazz. Hey, we're really a small minority."

Ornette Coleman was encouraging. "My being an Indian really interested him. Ornette's playing reminds me of Plains Indian music," Pepper played tapes for Coleman, sang for him. Coleman talked about forms of exploitation in the music business, and soon Pepper grew "disgusted with making records nobody can find in a store, that don't get a second pressing even if the reviews are good, and boom, that's it. I got tired of being a tax loss."

In 1971, he left New York "for six months and stayed away 11 years." He taught school in Portland, worked odd gigs with bands in the Northwest and fished for a living in Alaska, where he began to do social work with Indian children.

"Alaskan Indians have retained more of their own culture than tribes in the lower 48, mostly because of their large number in relation to total population. But their social situation is very bad, there's a high suicide rate, kids drink and sniff glue. I told them how fantastic it is to be an Indian."

Working with the children, he began to understand the cause of his personal problems. Once he became aware that it was a question of alienation, answers began to fall into place. "I felt so sorry for those kids. People are always looking down at them. They live in this culture with, like, Boy George always pumping out at them on the radio and TV. How can they relate their own culture to that? They have to be strong enough to buck the whole system."

He became political "for a minute," played benefits and donated money to Native American causes. But he "saw the money go to buy Cadillacs. I knew all those activists. I quit that fast. There are so many riffs. An 'Indian' rock band called Redbone had a moderate success for a while, but the drummer was the only Indian in it. The rest were Mexicans posing as Indians—passing. Ha! They were singing lines like 'Give us our land.' When their fans found out about the Indians the real Indian had to quit. Exile, another band, had real Indians but they sang about 'my teepees' and stuff. I don't even like to talk about it."

"Of course you can't generalize about Indian music, it's too diverse. I'm specifically interested in the music of the Plains Indians, my people. It consists of rhythm and melody, no harmony. It's basically vocal with bells, turtle-shells, deer hooves, rattles and so on. The Ponca Indians are my favorite, their music is pentatonic, almost Japanese sometimes. Escaped slaves went to hide and live with tribes like the Cherokees and Choctaws, who were located in the slave belt. You can hear the African influence in their music, call and response form for example."



Jim Pepper, a.k.a. Flying Eagle.

fluence in their music, call and response form for example."

In Portland in 1979, Pepper got a call from Don Cherry, who exclaimed: "Man, I finally found you. I've been looking for you for years." They began to work together, toured West Africa together for the U.S. Information Service in 1982. Working with Cherry "gave me a lot of credibility in New York," and, making up his mind to pay the psychic price, he moved back there. He met Jean-Pierre

Weiller, a young French producer who had just set up a small, independent American label called Europa Records that would treat jazz artists with respect. This situation has been described by another musician as "good vibes and bad distribution."

"Comin' and Goin'" has not gone very far very fast commercially, but Pepper is patient. "I'm creating my own music," he says. "I've got a shot at creating my own destiny."

U.S. Diplomats' Wives Feel They Should Be Paid

By Barbara Gamarekian
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — For years, the Foreign Service couple was considered a "twofer" — two for the price of one.

An adjunct to her husband, the Foreign Service wife was expected to show up at the teas, receptions and musicals; be on tap for visiting delegations; participate in educational and social welfare activities; play inkeeper for visitors from the United States, and entertain graciously. She was considered an integral part of the diplomatic team, and her performance was rated in her husband's annual performance evaluation.

In 1972, a minor revolution took place, in part a result of the impact of the feminist movement. A State Department directive was issued declaring that spouses were "private persons" and no longer to be treated as associate employees.

Now there is talk in Washington of a new proposal that would recognize in a tangible way the contribution made by the Foreign Service spouse who wants to be part of the team: She should be paid.

Marlene Eagleburger, the wife of Lawrence S. Eagleburger, undersecretary of state for political affairs, and a group of Foreign Service wives have taken a proposed pay amendment to the Foreign Service Act of 1980 to Capitol Hill.

The proposal would permit a supplementary allowance of up to 40 percent of the employee's salary to be paid to a spouse who agrees to carry out representational responsibilities. According to the proposal, 20 countries already provide a supplemental allowance for the spouse who accompanies a Foreign Service employee abroad.

The American Foreign Service Association supports the concept of compensation. "It is long overdue," said its president, Dennis Hays. "We just want to make sure that the method of computing compensation is fair and reasonable."

The compensation proposal has been around for a long time. It was one of the topics that kept popping up at a symposium on the role of the diplomatic wife at Georgetown University's Institute for the Study of Diplomacy several years ago.

Foreign Service spouses but provided no real solution. It offered a theoretical freedom, but, as Mrs. Eagleburger says, "Everyone knew that the work still had to be done."

Penelope B. Laingen, who has served with her husband, L. Bruce Laingen, in overseas posts since 1957, says: "I am of a generation that really got squeezed because just at the time that I was told I was free of all responsibility to my husband's career, he became an ambassador and I felt I was not free. It is very hypocritical to say I was a private person in what was essentially a public role. There is no way a spouse can ignore those responsibilities and do her own thing."

Laingen was charged d'affaires in Tehran in 1979 and was among the hostages taken by the Iranians. Mrs. Laingen formed an Iranian hostage family group, put out a monthly bulletin and started the yellow ribbon campaign.

Aside from problems of modern living, the Foreign Service family

must deal with stress that often accompanies geographic mobility, language barriers and potential physical and emotional isolation produced by inhospitable cultures.

The State Department has been trying to catch up with the changing needs of the diplomatic family and the demands of wives who, says Marcia M. Curran, director of the State Department's Family Liaison Office, "want careers, not just jobs."

"That is our No. 1 concern," she said, "employment for spouses who develop careers here and then it is really hard to offer them something that is going to satisfy them overseas."

The Family Liaison Office was set up five years ago at the suggestion of the Association of American Foreign Service Wives, a 1,200-member group that has pressed for language training, job skills hanks and the expansion of mental-health counseling for diplomatic families.

Six psychiatrists have been added to the department's medical staff since 1971. A major achievement for women was a change in the Foreign Service Act, giving divorced Foreign Service spouses a pro-rata share of annuity and survivor benefits.

The Foreign Service wives association recently mailed 10,000 copies of a 12-page questionnaire to the spouses of all government agency families serving abroad.

The mailing was an effort to find out "what was going on out there," according to Mary Kay Johnson, the group's vice president.

The questionnaire addresses several issues, including the question of compensation for spouses. Johnson said the association had not taken a position on the compensation issue.

"There are all kinds of viewpoints represented in this organization," she said, "but we'll take a look at the results of the questionnaire and see if that helps point the way."

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'Literary Dreck' Competition Is Wallowing in Popularity

United Press International

SAN JOSE, California — A horrible-prose contest that started as an academic publicity stunt three years ago now draws entries from around the globe.

And now, all Professor Scott Rice has to do is wade through all of the 3,000 manuscripts that strive to explore "new depths of literary druck" and find the absolute worst.

The tongue-in-cheek contest began as a gimmick to plug the writing program at San Jose State University, Rice said. The sort of stuff he's looking for:

"Awash with unfocused desire, Everett twisted the lobe of his one remaining ear and felt the presence of somebody else behind him which caused terror to pour through his nervous system like a flash flood pouring down the mid-fork of the Feather River before the completion of the Oroville Dam in 1959."

That entry, Rice said, came from a celebrated contemporary author — James D. Houston, of Santa Cruz, California — proving that

even a professional can pen lousy prose if he really tries.

The English department's annual Bulwer-Lytton Fiction Contest was started to free the writing spirit in genres ranging from western to science fiction, Rice said, and it now attracts competitors from around the globe.

"It's a true outlet for people who look on helplessly at a world going to the dogs and are frustrated by their inability to contribute," Rice said.

The contest was named for Edward George Earle Bulwer-Lytton, first Baron Lytton of Knebworth, a prolific 19th-century author. The Encyclopaedia Britannica says that although Bulwer-Lytton was a gifted storyteller, "his plots are elaborate and involved, his characterization is exaggerated and unreal, and his style is grandiose and ornate."

His books, although dated, remain "immensely readable," it adds.

This year's winner will be able to churn out immediately forgettable fiction in a new computer-word processor being given out as first prize on May 4.

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INSIGHTS

In Panama, a Voting Showdown With Military

Arias, Toppled in 3 Coups, Gaining Support Over Armed Forces' Candidate

By Edward Cody

Washington Post Service

PANAMA CITY — With less than three weeks left until the vote, Panama's presidential election has hardened into a showdown between the armed forces and an 82-year-old nationalist leader whom the military has overthrown three times in the last 43 years.

The May 6 balloting, Panama's first in 16 years, has begun to strain the military's repeated pledges to return the country to elected civilian rule. The reason, according to opposition politicians and foreign diplomats, is growing support for former President Arnulfo Arias over the military-backed candidate, Nicolás Ardito Barletta.

Although U.S. attention seems fixed on the presidential runoff election in El Salvador the same day, the Panamanian race has its own importance for Reagan administration policy in Central America. A reversal of the evolution toward democracy in Panama would be a diplomatic setback likely to fuel congressional and regional debate, and it could provoke political unrest.

Mr. Arias, the candidate of the opposition alliance, has long been identified as an opponent of the Panamanian national guard, now formally called the Defense Forces. In campaign appearances in the last several months, he has further burnished his anti-military image, playing on what his aides say is a conviction that Panama's approximately 900,000 eligible voters are fed up with 16 years of direct and indirect military rule.

"We will finish with the drugs that are sold on every corner of this city and the other cities of the republic," he said in an address Saturday in Colon, "because this is the fault of the guard, which brings them in to degenerate us completely."

Ricardo Rodriguez, Mr. Arias's vice presidential running mate, also hammered hard on the anti-military theme. Although an opposition press flourish, criticism of the military has been muted in Panama since Mr. Arias was overthrown for the third time in a 1968 military coup. That coup opened the way for General Omar Torrijos and his successors as national guard commander to control the country.

"Do the Panamanian people want the national guard to retreat?" Mr. Rodriguez shouted to the Colon crowd of at least 50,000 people. "Yes," the crowd cried back. "Do they want the guard to go back to the barracks?" he shouted again. "Yes," his listeners screamed.

'Flaunting' of Corruption Seen

In private meetings with national guard officers, political aides say, Mr. Arias's alliance has warned the current commander, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, that Mr. Arias, as president, would separate the traffic police, the National Department of Investigations and the Customs and Immigration Service from the national guard command.

This is a delicate point, the aides said, because military officers are widely thought by Panamanian and diplomatic observers to extract consid-

erable sums of money from corruption in customs and immigration matters. "They're not just getting rich," Mr. Rodriguez said. "They're flaunting it."

In response, General Noriega has repeatedly promised that the national guard will abide by the vote even if Mr. Arias wins. He said Saturday that Mr. Arias's plans for restructuring the armed forces would not be carried out because they are only "words said in the heat of an electoral campaign."

Behind the appearance of calm, however, are signs that General Noriega has begun to feel some concern. Diplomatic sources reported, for example, a sharp increase recently in the number of his visits to villages where military Civil Action programs, such as road building, are under way. And the general, wearing a white sweatshirt, led a two-hour parade through Panama City on Friday that was designed to dramatize popular support for the military.

T-shirts handed out to the marchers read "The Peace General" and "Friend of the Defense Forces."

"The Defense Forces have definitively sealed their destiny with the people," General Noriega declared at a rally in a square overlooking the mouth of the Panama Canal.

The military-backed candidate, Mr. Ardito Barletta, was absent. He resigned as a World Bank vice president in Washington to run for elective office for the first time. Mr. Ardito Barletta heads the National Democratic Union, an electoral coalition whose leading component

is the Democratic Revolutionary Party, founded by the national guard as a political vehicle.

Emphasizing the link, Mr. Ardito Barletta's campaign posters show the candidate on one side and General Torrijos, who died in 1981, on the other. "The Line," the posters read in large letters between the two images.

Dr. Roderick Esquivel, Mr. Ardito Barletta's vice presidential running mate, joined the National Democratic Union despite his Liberal Party's tradition of opposition to a political role for the national guard. In explanation, he has cited the need to avoid a direct challenge to the military if officers are to be weaned away from interference in government. Mr. Arias's confrontational approach could generate trouble as it has in the past, he has warned.

Assertions of Nazi Sympathies

General Noriega also emphasized a desire for "peace" in the demonstration Friday. Mr. Ardito Barletta picked up the theme as well in a weekend rally.

"What our people are telling us," he said, "is that they want to maintain peace in this country, that they want to return to the path of economic progress and generate the jobs Panamanians need."

Seeking to evoke more concern, the pro-military newspaper La Republica in Panama City revived assertions that Mr. Arias demonstrated Nazi sympathies in his first presidency in 1941 and played a role in the killing of a group of Jews who had settled on farms in Panama after fleeing Germany.

Mr. Arias's supporters are basing most of



Arnulfo Arias, who was driven from the Panamanian presidency three times.

their optimism on his long reputation as the favorite of Panama's voters. That reputation has been untested at the polls for years. But it seemed fortified by the shouting, flag-waving crowds in Colon.

Although frail, unsteady on his feet and unin-

spiring as a speaker, Mr. Arias seemed easily to elicit enthusiasm from his huge audience with simple, broadside attacks on the military and vague promises of better economic times.

"He is the last of the caudillos," smiled Louis Martinez, a campaign aide.

Blacks in France — A Tradition of Tolerance Is Endangered by Social Change

By John Duka

New York Times Service

PARIS — The days when Josephine Baker, the black American entertainer, was the toast of Parisian café society seem today like memories from another country.

"There has been a major shift in France concerning the blacks," said Philippe Lafouge, the general director of the Paris Bureau of Social Aid. "When I was young, they were very much accepted here and the Algerians were not. Today, the Algerians are more accepted because they have adapted to French life. But in the last 10 years, especially since 1981, the number of blacks has grown, they have not assimilated, and thus they are not as accepted."

Considered Competitors

In 1931, the number of black Africans in France totaled 16,401. Today, there are officially 138,080, but the total, some officials say, may be closer to 200,000. There are also about 500,000 black French citizens from France's overseas departments in the Caribbean.

At a time when France faces severe economic problems, the presence of people whom many of the French consider outsiders has caused tension.

With 2.2 million people registered as unemployed in France, for example, unskilled Afri-

can immigrants are suddenly considered competitors for the low-level service jobs that were once beneath French consideration. With French industrial production reduced, thousands of black immigrants, brought over between 1945 and 1974 to work in factories, are now out of work.

The French government has begun a campaign to reduce the number of aliens working illegally in the country. Last year about 7,000 were deported.

The government has also offered a plan to supply aid to legal immigrants who voluntarily seek to return to their home countries. In a recent poll taken by Magazine Hebdo, which opposes President François Mitterrand's government, 72 percent of those interviewed said they wanted the government to help immigrants return home.

These opinions, according to some blacks who live here, raise questions of racism. There are others who say that they do not sense racism and that they continue to feel loyal to France.

"The French are becoming more and more intolerant," said George Pau-Langevin, Mrs. Pau-Langevin, a lawyer from Guadeloupe, is vice president of the Movement Against Racism and for Friendship Between Peoples, an influential black rights group here. She is married to a white Parisian.

"The French can't accept the change in their

population," she continued. "The French thought the immigrants would work here, then go back to their countries. But they will never go back. They stay here because there is no work in their countries. For the first time in their history, the French are facing the problem of integrating blacks into their society, as well as the reality that France will never be the way it was."

In a café in Barbès, a section heavily populated by Arabs and blacks, a man from Mauritania sat at a table. In his hand he grasped his *livret de famille*, a document proving his origin and that he is in France legally.

"Before, France was great," he said. "Now, it is not so great. The black Africans live in misery. Before, the French were glad to bring us here to work in their factories. They adopted their children. Now that we are grown, they have dropped us."

"I have worked here 23 years and never been unemployed. But most of the men are out of work. Racism doesn't come from the old, but from the young, who replace us with computers. My grandfather and father fought in the war for the French. But the young have forgotten that."

Officials in the social services say their main concern is the welfare of all unemployed people, or those without housing, and they refuse to draw distinctions along racial lines.

"We do not think of differences," said Jasna Romon, technical adviser to the Department of

Immigration. "There is, for example, no black quarter in Paris, like in the United States. The blacks, Arabs and Turks all mix together, and with the French. The only distinction we make is that if you are a French citizen, you can hold a state job. If you are not, you cannot."

African and Caribbean Groups

There are principally two black populations in Paris: French Caribbean citizens, known as the Antillais, who come from Martinique, Guadeloupe and French Guiana; and Africans, who come primarily from Senegal, Mali and the Ivory Coast.

The Antillais have more or less assimilated into French society. Some marry white French, and they hold a wide variety of jobs, including blue-collar and professional jobs and government positions.

The first black to have his own program on French television, for example, is a young man from Guadeloupe named Sydney Duteil, who goes by his first name. One of the leading filmmakers here is Euzhan Palcy, a young woman from Martinique who recently won a César, a French film award that is the equivalent of the Oscar.

Among the best-known Africans in France is Leopold S. Senghor, the poet and former presi-

dent of Senegal, who recently became the first black member of the French Academy. Yannick Noah, the French tennis star, who was raised in Cameroon, became a national hero when he won the French Open last June. He has since moved to New York.

Although many black Africans in France are highly educated, most are unskilled, uneducated people from rural villages, officials here say. They often find themselves living in urban squallor.

Although there is no defined black quarter in Paris, many of the unskilled blacks, or the unemployed, can be found in Barbès, in the 18th Arrondissement, or in the 14th, the 11th, the 19th and the 20th. They live in housing projects in the suburbs. They live in the Iles Chalon, the one-block-square area of slums behind the Gare de Lyon, where 6,000 squatters coexist with gangs and drug dealers.

Life in the Dormitories

Often, they live in one of the country's 300 *foyers*, or dormitories for men. Altogether, 150,000 people live in the *foyers*. Of these, 20,000 are black; the rest are Arab, Turkish, Yugoslav and poor French.

Sonacotra, a semiprivate organization that builds the *foyers*, has photo albums with pictures of rooms that are bright, well furnished

and cheerful. "You could call these pictures propaganda," an executive there said.

Many of the *foyers* are "terrible," said Luc Fauchoux, a sociologist who is the chief of research at the mayor's office of St. Denis, north of Paris.

Some black Africans who live here report that they have found little racism.

"For educated black women holding good jobs, racism almost does not exist here," said Marie-Ange Sy, Miss Sy, a doctor of parapsychology from Senegal, was sitting at a banquet at Ruby's, the most popular new black club in Paris. "Racism has become a social question, not a question of skin color."

It is a feeling shared by many of the young blacks, who like the young Arabs are known as the "second generation."

"There is a growing unity among blacks from Africa and the Antilles," Sydney said as he taped a radio show. "They are going to the same clubs. They like the same music. They are joined more together than the older people. Our spirits and our minds are more open."

"A lot of immigrants work here and send money back to their countries. We, the new generation, don't believe in that. We are French and black. Our parents think we are confused and that we do not know who we are. But we do. We are not confused."

Shabby Is Beautiful to Thrifty Bostonians

By Fox Butterfield

New York Times Service

BOSTON — Receiving a notice for one's annual automobile excise tax in Massachusetts isn't normally a time for joy, since it can run to \$700 or more.

But Thomas Boylston Adams, a descendant of two presidents and a member of one of Boston's most prominent families, was delighted recently when he got his tax notice in the mail. The bill was for only \$55.

Although Mr. Adams lives on a sprawling wooded estate near Walden Pond, he drives a battered 1962 Volkswagen which the state considers nearly worthless.

Mr. Adams's car reflects a peculiar Boston passion. As elsewhere in America, automobiles in Boston are a status symbol, but here the usual pattern is reversed.

Instead of bestowing instant visions of virility, power or affluence, cars in Boston are a reminder of the city's austere Puritan heritage. The older, shabbier and less expensive the car, the greater the prestige it confers on its owner.

Indeed, Mr. Adams said, "I can't think of

anyone in Boston who drives an ostentatious car."

"They are careful about money, you know," he added. "They live on the income of their income," from trusts established by family patriarchs.

Occasionally, someone may violate this tradition, but in a modest way. Mr. Adams recalled that one of his relatives, "Cousin Fanny," the late Mrs. Charles Francis Adams, bought a Rolls-Royce back in the 1930s. "But to everyone's amusement," he said, "she purchased a secondhand one."

The frugality of Boston's first families has influenced the city as a whole. A survey of American consumer spending last year by Mediamark Research Inc. of New York found that people in Boston bought the fewest Cadillacs per capita among the nation's top 10 metropolitan areas.

According to Cadillac's marketing figures, luxury cars account for only 7.5 percent of all the cars sold in Boston, as against 14.6 percent in New York and 13.3 percent in Los Angeles. These cars include Buicks, Oldsmobiles, Lincolns, Chryslers, Mercedes, Porsches and Jaguars, as well as Cadillacs.



Pedal power is a cheap way to travel on a spring day in Boston's Public Garden.

HIGH STANDARDS

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Money Rates

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Top European Executives Still Mostly Home-Grown

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

RUSSELS — It was a surprise when Abbey National Building Society, Britain's second-largest savings and loan institution, recently chose an outsider as its chief executive officer. The institution chose Peter Birch, managing director of Gillette U.K., the British subsidiary of Gillette Co. of the United States, a personal-care-products company.

Overwhelmingly, top Western European companies still choose their chief executive officers from within the company. So, as a rule, at the top-executive level, there is little mobility between companies, let alone between European Community countries. And while there are signs that mobility may be increasing among senior managers, there are also social and other pressures that may tend to limit that mobility in the future.

Working wives may tend to curb corporate wanderlust

"The number of times that top companies hire their chief executive officer from outside the company in Holland is zero," said Joos H. Nanninga, partner in charge of Egon Zehnder International in Brussels, an executive-search firm.

"In France, a company might be tempted to hire somebody from another EC country to fill the top executive post because of the scarcity of people in France at that level prepared to change jobs," said Jean-Claude Lasanté, president of Lasanté, Joelle Freyre Associates, a Paris executive-search firm. "But in the end, it's almost always a Frenchman that takes over the job. It's basically a question of culture."

But, if the transnational EC market has not yet become a frequently used source of chief executive officers, there does seem to be greater mobility across EC frontiers at the senior-management level below the top spots. "It probably happens most between European subsidiaries of a multinational," said Leslie Elliott, partner in charge of recruiting at Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.

More executives these days are willing to work for another company in another country. "Mobility where the client or the job comes from outside the country is increasing," said John Foden, head of personnel services of PA International Consultants Ltd., a London management-consulting firm. "Seven or eight years ago those placements represented only 10 to 15 percent of our business. Now, in all our main offices in Europe, it represents 25 to 35 percent of our business. It must mean that executives are more mobile."

Younger executives making the switch from middle to senior management see the market place as all of Europe," said Mr. Elliott. "So going to a German or French company can fit into their career plan."

One factor that has encouraged greater mobility among EC senior managers is that total compensation for senior posts — salary and perquisites — is becoming more similar from country to country. British compensation packages, in particular, are catching up with traditionally higher French, Belgian and Dutch compensation.

And recent British budget changes, especially the lower corporate-tax rate, are likely to encourage that trend. According to Ray Group estimates translated into dollars, annual cash compensation for British senior managers has moved ahead of compensation for Italian senior managers — \$58,800 to \$58,600.

"With Germany and Switzerland as exceptions, compensation levels are getting a lot closer than they were 10 or even 5 years ago," said Mr. Foden of PA.

To compete for the best talent available, multinationals based in Europe are becoming more flexible in their pay scales for senior managers.

"We have a system where salary range is related to function," said Jean-Philippe Dara, a recruiter for Hewlett-Packard in Brussels, "but there is flexibility." For example, Hewlett-Packard plans to broaden salary flexibility and conduct a European-wide search for senior personnel at its basic-research lab in Pinewood, England.

But there are factors that still limit senior-management mobility in the EC. An important obstacle is that senior managers can lose their government pensions if they move to another country, in addition to losing benefits accumulated under company insurance plans.

And Guy Detrelles of Egon Zehnder in Brussels noted that "there are very few buyouts (a company buying out the remaining

Germans Say Talks Are Stalled

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DUSSELDORF — Talks between West Germany's metal workers' union and employers aimed at averting a national strike over shorter working hours broke down Tuesday, spokesmen for both sides reported.

Both sides had called the talks on the issue of a 35-hour week the final effort to avert a strike through negotiations.

A five-hour meeting of leaders of IG Metall, West Germany's largest union, with 2.5 million members, and negotiators for employers in the steel, engineering and automobile industries ended without agreement.

Haas Mayr, chairman of the metal workers' union, said union members now will vote on whether to strike, and the balloting could begin the first week in May.

He said management insisted on continuing the present 40-hour workweek at least until 1988 and rejected the union's proposal to gradually reduce it to 35 hours without loss of pay.

Mr. Mayr predicted that the union would get the 75-percent vote necessary to call a strike.

Management offered the union a 3.3-percent wage increase and retirement at age 58 instead of the usual 63 to 65 but insisted on retaining the 40-hour week, Mr. Mayr said.

Employers, backed by Chancellor Helmut Kohl, have refused to accept a 35-hour week on the grounds that it would add 14 to 20 percent to production costs, damage West Germany's competitive position in world trade and bankrupt some businesses.

IG Metall, backed by the German Federation of Labor, has contended that a shorter work week would combat unemployment, which now is 2.5 million, or 8.8 percent of the work force.

Mr. Kohl repeated his opposition on Tuesday, calling the 35-hour week wrong economically, politically and socially.

"I am convinced introduction of the 35-hour week at full pay under present conditions would strain our economy and endanger jobs rather than create them," he told the Catholic News Agency.

Bank Employees Halt Work
West Germany's trade, banking and insurance union, HBV, said that about 2,500 workers staged stoppages throughout the country Tuesday to pressure employers back to talks over a 35-hour week. Reuters reported from Düsseldorf.

The union said 1,500 workers stopped work in Frankfurt and Düsseldorf. It said that Hessische Landesbank, Girozentrale, Commerzbank AG, Dresdner Bank AG and the Frankfurt Bourse Data Center were hardest hit. A union board member, Lorenz Schweigler, said it was a first step and there could be further action.

Youthful Relative of the Founder Is Leading Levi Comeback Drive

By Thomas C. Hayes

New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Just weeks before he formally took over April 4 as president and chief executive of Levi Strauss & Co., Robert D. Haas pulled the plug on one of the company's more successful television commercials.

The 30-second spot on MTV, cable's rock-video channel, featured a willowy young woman in Levi jeans striding out of an auto junkyard, accompanied by a silken female voice singing, "I know where I'm going from here." A giant grapping hook then descended on a white Porsche, smashing in the new car's roof and hauling it away to be crushed.

The message Levi executives wanted to get across to teen-age viewers was that self-confident, sensible women reject symbols of luxury for affordable, utilitarian goods like Levi jeans. It apparently worked, as sales of the company's women's jeans soared through autumn and winter.

But the ad's violent conclusion provoked a sometimes heated debate at Levi, a company known for its social concerns — and it drew scores of written protests from parents. Mr. Haas, then executive vice president and chief operating officer, ordered the ad taken off the air in mid-March, labeling it a jarring image of pointless destruction and an unwarranted slap at Porsche.

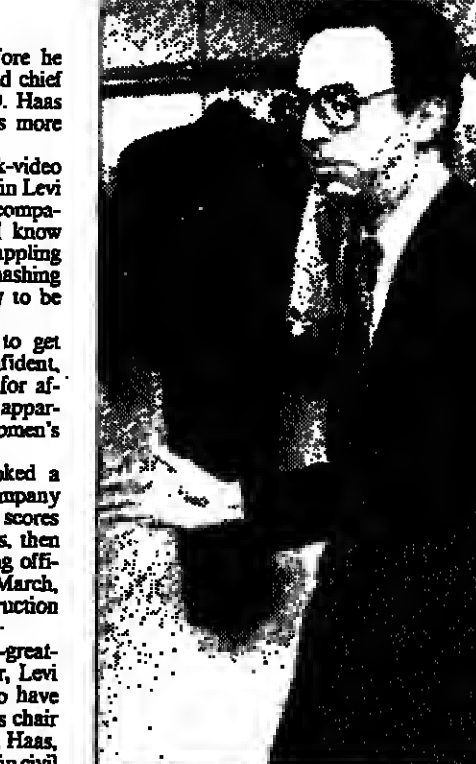
The decision by the 42-year-old great-grandnephew of the jeans maker's founder, Levi Strauss, came as no surprise to those who have watched his steady ascent to the president's chair since joining the company 12 years ago. Mr. Haas, who served in the Peace Corps and marched in civil rights demonstrations, has long tried to mix business decisions with ethical concerns at the world's largest apparel company.

That is not easy now at Levi, which is making a major cutback involving thousands of jobs and numerous plant shutdowns. Mr. Haas is pushing ahead with the closings as a necessary cost-cutting move. But he has tried to ease the blow, backing efforts to place furloughed employees elsewhere at Levi or in other companies.

"This is an unusual company in its concern for people, and Bob has a great deal of influence on these policies," said Roger W. Heyns, a former chancellor of the University of California at Berkeley and a Levi board member who heads a directors' committee on social responsibility and ethics.

The influence comes, of course, from being a member of the family that still controls Levi Strauss and now runs it again from the chief executive's chair. Mr. Haas succeeds Robert T. Grohman, 59, the only chief executive who was not a member of the family in Levi's 134-year history. Mr. Grohman had been heading the company on an interim basis while Mr. Haas's grooming proceeded.

"He's had the respect of his peers all along," Mr. (Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)



Robert D. Haas

Manufacturers, with the largest public sector exposure in Argentina of any major bank, said earnings would have been sharply reduced without a March 30 Argentine interest payment. It said the higher 1984 profit includes \$3.2 million after-tax gains on sale of securities.

Citigroup said institutional banking earnings were up slightly and investment banking income was flat. Individual banking income was lower, mostly reflecting a \$6.2-million loss by Citicorp Savings of Florida and Citicorp Savings of Illinois acquired during the quarter.

Walter Wriston, chairman, told shareholders at the annual meeting the acquisition of the S&Ls in Florida and Illinois "are great strategic breakthroughs, and we anticipate they will be turned around later this year."

Citibank, the corporation's principal subsidiary, had nonaccrual and renegotiated loans of \$2.3 billion, up from the first quarter a year ago but down from the peak of \$2.6 billion in the third quarter of 1983. Loan-loss provision was increased \$30 million from the year-earlier first quarter to \$346 million or 0.91 percent of its loan portfolio.

Mr. Wriston said the "strongest protection against damage" from loan losses is a good earnings stream. "Last year, after writing off \$437 million in loan losses, Citicorp still produced pretax earnings of \$1.6 billion," he said. He predicted "another record year" in 1984.

Mr. Wriston said receipt of \$128 million of interest on Argentine public sector loans on March 31 prevented these loans from being added to non-performing. "If these payments had not been received, the impact on after-tax earnings for the quarter would have been \$5.6 million," Mr. Wriston said.

He said that more than 50 percent of Citicorp's Latin American earnings come from local currency business transactions. Banks are required to publicize only cross-border exposures.

Citigroup, with assets of \$134.65 billion at year-end 1983, is the largest U.S. bank holding company, surpassing BankAmerica's \$121.1 billion of assets.

Bank of America, with \$90.25 billion in deposits, is still the largest commercial bank, topping Citibank's \$78.4 billion in deposits.

Manufacturers Hanover increased its provision for loan losses to \$62.5 million from \$54.2 million in the year-earlier quarter. Manufacturers said without the March 30 bailout loan that enabled

Housing Starts In U.S. Dropped 27% in March

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Unusually cold weather helped send housing starts in the United States plummeting 27 percent in March, the largest month-to-month percentage decrease since the government started keeping records 25 years ago, the Commerce Department said Tuesday.

The seasonally adjusted annual rate for March was 1.6 million units, it said. The February level, according to revised figures, was 2.2 million units, 12.7 percent above the January level.

A White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, suggested that the significance of the drop is exaggerated by the "extraordinarily high" level of housing starts in February. Taken together, the average over the last two months is "exactly on our target," he said.

He attributed some of the decrease to weather, but also conceded, "Fear of interest rates edging up does have an effect on homebuilding."

Government analysts said the rate of housing starts for the first three months of this year still is higher than the rate for the first quarter of 1983, and that housing starts for all of 1984 are likely to be 1.7 million to 1.8 million, as previously predicted.

Analysts were surprised by the severity of the March decline. Most had expected a slight retrenchment from the unusually high February rate, but nothing as severe as what actually occurred.

They said warmer weather in February triggered more construction starts than usual and unusually cold weather in March dampened construction activity.

The March rate was the lowest since April of last year, when housing was started at an annual rate of 1.55 million units.

The annual rate was slightly below the 1.7 million average for 1983.

The housing report was the latest economic statistic indicating that the growth of the economy slowed sharply in March. In recent days, the government has announced that retail sales fell by 2.2 percent, while unemployment showed no improvement, breaking a chain of six consecutive months of improving jobless figures.

Michael Sumichrast, chief economist of the National Association of Home Builders, attributed 70 percent of the March decline to severe winter weather, particularly in the Northeast and North Central states.

He said the general increase in interest rates also contributed to the March decline, even though mortgage rates have remained relatively steady.

Issuance of building permits, a sign of construction activity to come, also declined in March. The rate was 1.7 million units, 12 percent below February. (UPI, AP)

Midland Aide At Crocker to Get \$1 Million

The Associated Press

LONDON — Midland Bank, one of the Britain's four major banks, has hired a U.S. executive as a salary of as much as \$1 million a year to deal with problems with a subsidiary in California.

The bank's president, Frank Cahouet, will earn nearly nine times as much as Midland's chairman, Sir Donald Barron, was paid last year and half as much as the entire Midland board. The Guardian newspaper reported Tuesday.

Mr. Cahouet's salary, the newspaper said, is made up of \$360,000 from Crocker, \$140,000 from Midland, a guaranteed bonus of at least \$250,000, and as much as \$250,000 this year as compensation for the loss of options to buy stock in his previous employer.

Mr. Cahouet, formerly with Security Pacific Bank in California, is on a five-year contract to turn around Midland's Crocker National Bank in California, which last Thursday reported a loss of £34 million (\$119.4 million) for the first quarter of 1984.

Citigroup's Earnings Fell by 2% in First Quarter

United Press International

NEW YORK — Citicorp, the largest bank holding company in the United States, Tuesday reported that earnings declined 2 percent in the first quarter, and fourth-quarter Manufacturers Hanover Corp. had an earnings gain of more than 2 percent in the quarter.

Continental Illinois Corp., Chicago, reported earnings fell 5.8 percent to \$29.4 million, or 67 cents a share, from \$31.2 million, or 78 cents a share, a year earlier, partly because of an increase in non-performing loans to Latin America.

Citigroup's first period earnings fell to \$223 million, or \$1.64 a share, from \$228 million, or \$1.74 a share, a year earlier. It attributed the decline to losses on thrift institutions acquired in Florida and Illinois.

Manufacturers Hanover Corp., parent of the fourth-largest bank, said earnings rose 2.4 percent to \$84 million, or \$1.88 a share, compared with \$82 million, or \$2.04 a share, a year earlier. The lower percentage results reflect the issuance of 5 million shares in connection with the acquisition of CIT Financial Corp. in February.

Saab Is Looking to Civilian Skies To Escape Shadow Cast by Volvo

By Barnaby J. Feder

New York Times Service

LINKÖPING, Sweden — It is tempting to describe Saab-Scania AB as the "other" Swedish vehicle maker. Volvo, AB, Scandinavian's largest industrial concern, makes more cars, trucks and buses than Saab, Sweden's sixth-largest company, and Volvo is better known in most parts of the world.

But Saab has a long aerospace tradition and is now deeply involved in a project that could go a long way toward wiping out any misconception that it is Volvo's smaller brother. On Tuesday, Saab and a partner, Fairchild Industries Inc., an aerospace company based in Germantown, Maryland, will deliver the first of what they hope will be hundreds of propeller-driven commuter and executive aircraft in the 34-seat to 45-seat range.

The first Saab-Fairchild 340 will go to Crossair of Switzerland. Late this month, Comair, a Cincinnati-based commuter airline, is scheduled to get the first of 12 planes it has ordered. By the end of the year, Saab and Fairchild plan to deliver 24 planes, costing about \$3.3 million each.

The 340 plane is the first of a new generation of pressurized cabin commuter planes tailored to a market that has mushroomed following deregulation in the United States, and it is the only one being built with a U.S. partner.

Saab and Fairchild contend that they have a six-month lead over the 36-seat Dash Eight, being developed by de Havilland of Canada, and considerably longer over Brazilian, French-Italian, and Spanish-Indonesian planes that are also under development. The world market, they estimate, will need more than 2,000 aircraft in the next nine years.

"The 340 has had the highest priority with top management," said Thomas Turner, president and chief executive officer of the Saab-Fairchild venture. "Saab is very anxious to make a name in commercial aviation."

But Saab is also planning to introduce an anti-skip missile this year and the development of a multipurpose combat aircraft, the Gripen, which is scheduled to go into production in 1992. Saab's concentration on aerospace is coming after a decade of dependence on trucks and cars for the overwhelming proportion of its profit and sales.

Last year, despite a 5-percent decline in its truck, bus and engine sales, the Scania commercial-vehicle division accounted for 45 percent of Saab's \$2.7 billion in sales and just over half of its \$265-million pretax profit. The Saab car division provided an additional 40 percent of the revenue and a similar share of pretax profit.

Saab was founded through mergers of several companies in 1937 when Sweden, worried about defense, wanted to create a military aircraft industry. Ever since, Saab's aerospace division has been preoccupied with military aircraft sold to (Continued on Page 13, Col. 4)

CURRENCY RATES

Late interbank rates on April 17, excluding fees.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 2:00 pm EST.

	U.S.	Sw.	Fr.	Gr.	It.	Sp.	Y.
Amsterdam	2.374	4.233	12.867	36.45	0.1825	5.324	132.02
Brussels	23.91	74.475	252.475	63.25	18.114	34.44	22.99
Frankfurt	2.375	4.235	12.868	36.45	0.1825	5.324	132.02
London (C)	1.0317	1.7845	11.582	32.2238	4.2224	74.75	211.52
Milan	1.4265	2.310	6.135	20.20	54.68	26.56	742.42
New York (C)	1.0322	1.7853	11.583	32.224	4.2229	74.75	211.52
Paris	6.1175	11.5485	307.38	87.77	27.284	13.049	271.15
Tokyo	254.90	324.11	85.44	27.75	13.94	75.24	416.92
Zurich	2.199	2.1151	6.025	20.20	54.68	26.56	742.42
1 ECU	0.8443	0.8791	2.2312	6.075	17.9785	2.518	45.995
1 SDR	1.0813	0.7085	2.2891	6.075	17.9785	2.518	45.995

Dollar Values

	U.S.	Sw.	Fr.	Gr.	It.	Sp.	Y.
Denmark	1.363	1.363	1.363	1.363	1.363	1.363	1.363
Finland	1.363	1.363	1.363	1.363	1.363	1.363	1.363
Germany	1.363	1.363	1.363	1.363	1.363	1.363	1.363
Japan	1.363	1.363	1.363	1.363	1.363	1.363	1.363
Netherlands	1.363	1.363	1.363	1.363	1.363	1.363	1.363
Sweden	1.363	1.363	1.363	1.363	1.363	1.363	1.363
Switzerland	1.363	1.363	1.363	1.363	1.363	1.363	1.363
United Kingdom	1.363	1.363	1.363	1.363	1.363	1.363	1.363
United States	1.363	1.363	1.363	1.363	1.363	1.363	1.363

Source: Reuters, 12:55 (1984)

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INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits April 17

	U.S.	Sw.	Fr.	Gr.	It.	Sp.	Y.
1M	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
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6M	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
1Y	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%

Rates available to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (for equivalent).

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United States

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Prime Rate

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6-month Treasury Bills

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CD's 60-99 days

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Overnight Rate

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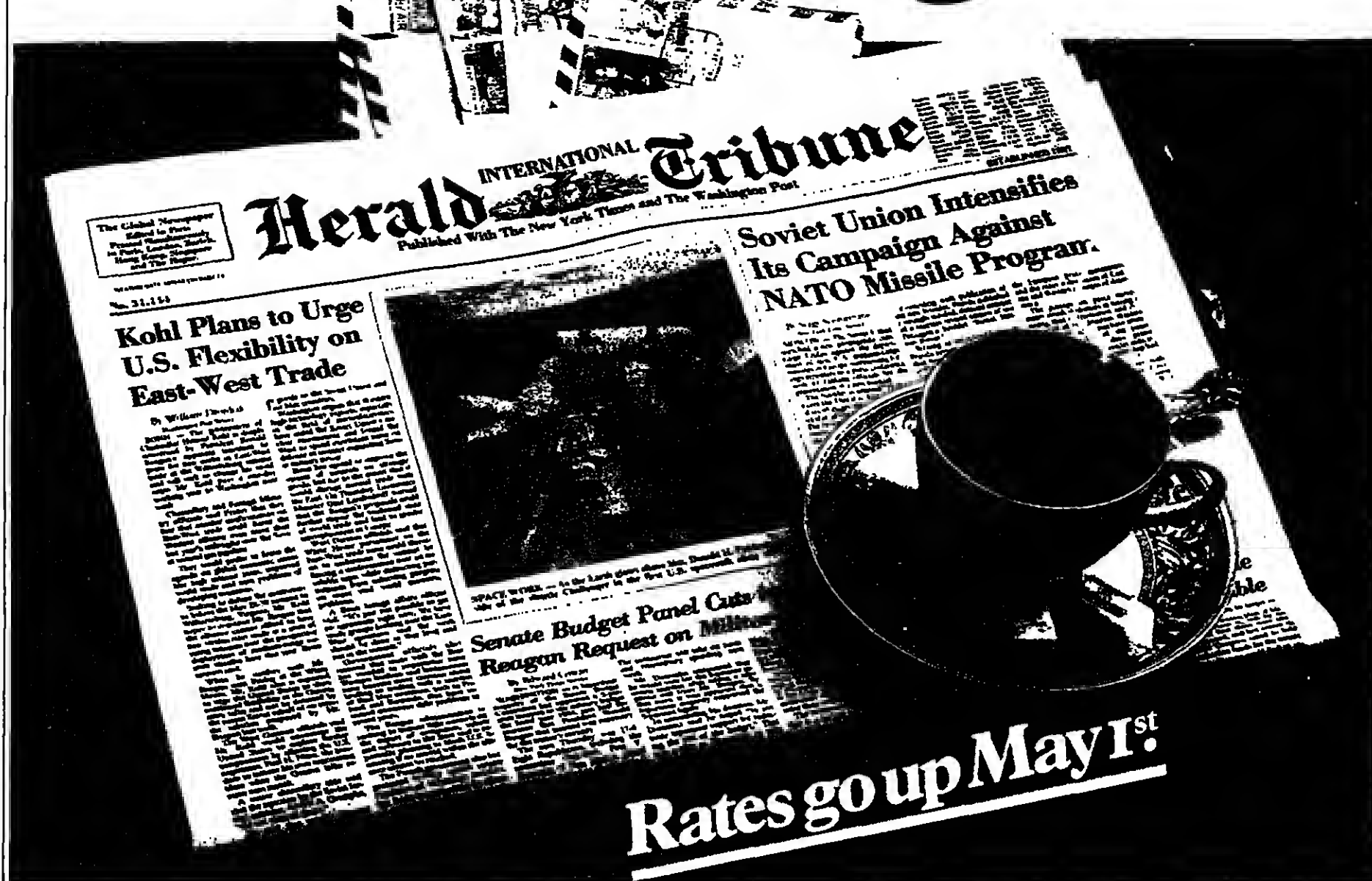
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Germany	D.M.	400	200	110
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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

U.S. Computer Makers' Profits Rise

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — NCR Corp., Honeywell Inc. and Tandy Corp., major U.S. computer producers, reported on Monday substantial earnings growth in the year's first three months, while Apple Computer Inc., which recently introduced its Macintosh model, said its profit plummeted despite a sharp increase in sales.

Motorola Inc., meanwhile, an electronics concern, reported that its first-quarter profit more than doubled.

In Dayton, Ohio, NCR reported record earnings, revenue and orders for the quarter, citing strong market acceptance of NCR's new generation of computer systems and terminals among reasons for the improvement.

The company said profit for the quarter rose 34 percent to \$45.5 million, or \$1.70 a share, from \$34 million, or \$1.25 a share. Worldwide revenue rose 10 percent to \$61.4 million, from \$57.1 million.

NCR's president, Charles Exley, said the increased profit resulted primarily from improved gross margins and higher revenue levels. Incoming orders also established a new record and were broad-based across all product lines which include general purpose computers, industry specific terminals and other business information processing systems, he said.

The Minneapolis-based Honeywell reported that its first-quarter profit rose to \$39.6 million, or 34 cents a share, up 78 percent from \$22.2 million, or 49 cents a share, on worldwide revenue of \$1.39 billion, up 5.3 percent from \$1.32 billion.

The company's chairman, Edson Spencer, said Honeywell is benefitting from a very strong U.S. economy. He said international results were improved, but at a slower rate.

He said operating profit rose substantially in control products and information systems. Aerospace and defense operating profit was slightly lower. Control systems' operating profit declined, reflecting the lagging economic recovery in worldwide commercial building and industrial markets.

In Fort Worth, Texas, Tandy reported that its earnings for its fiscal third quarter ended March 31 rose 8.6 percent as sales, mostly through its Radio Shack stores, increased 11 percent.

The company said earnings rose to \$62.6 million, or 60 cents a share, from \$57.5 million, or 55 cents a share. Sales rose to \$656.1 million, from \$589.9 million.

Earnings for the first nine months rose 9 percent to \$223.4 million, from \$204 million, the company said, as sales increased 13 percent to \$2.14 billion, from \$1.89 billion.

Apple, based in Cupertino, California, said sales rose 32 percent to \$300.1 million in its second quarter ended March 30, from \$228 million in the same 1983 quarter. But profit plummeted 62 percent to \$9.1 million, from \$23.9 million.

Sales for the fiscal first half were \$616.3 million, up 39 percent from the year earlier's \$442.3 million. Earnings for the half slumped 68 percent to \$15 million, from \$47.4 million.

John Sculley, Apple's chief executive officer, said the company had announced in November that the earnings for the first two quarters of fiscal 1984 would be lower due to heavy investment in "new product development and the marketing programs needed to carry Apple successfully into the future."

In Schaumburg, Illinois, Motorola said first-quarter earnings rose 144 percent to \$78 million, or \$1.99 a share, from \$32 million, or 83 cents a share. Sales rose 33 percent to \$1.26 billion, from \$942 million.

Motorola reported a strengthening demand for its electronics products, especially semiconductors, where sales rose 53 percent, new orders advanced 80 percent and backlog was up 140 percent.

Worldwide new orders of electronics products were up 25 percent and backlog was about 60 percent higher than last year, said William Weiss, the company's chief operating officer.

Robert Galvin, Motorola's chairman, said to meet growing demand, the company plans to intensify research and development programs as well as capital expansion. "The solid strength of the U.S. economy should continue beyond 1984, especially in electronics," he said.

Honda Weighs Building Car Plant in Canada
Reuters
TOKYO — Honda Motor Co. Ltd. said Tuesday it is studying the feasibility of building a car plant in Canada, but the company declined to confirm a Japanese press report that it has already decided to build the plant and has been looking at sites.

The financial daily, Nihon Keizai Shimbun, quoted Japanese and Canadian government sources as saying Honda has decided to spend 20 billion yen (\$86.9 million) on building a plant. It said Honda appears to have looked at possible sites in Quebec and Ontario. It said the plant will start by producing 70,000 to 100,000 cars a year, beginning in 1986.

A Honda spokesman said that the company was considering investment in Canada, but declined to confirm that Honda has been looking at sites.

Separately, Honda and BL's Austin Rover group said in London on Tuesday that they have signed an agreement on project XX, an executive car they are jointly developing. They said the project has created separate Honda and Austin Rover vehicles on a common engineering base.

American Express Reports 28% Fall in Profit
The Associated Press
NEW YORK — American Express Co. said Tuesday that a plunge in brokerage commissions was largely responsible for a 28 percent decline in its first-quarter profit from the level of a year earlier.

At the same time, E.F. Hutton Group Inc. and First Boston Inc. reported sharp declines in first-quarter earnings from a year earlier — when the stock market was robust — while a smaller investment firm, Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Inc., posted a modest increase.

American Express reported profit of \$116 million, or 54 cents a share, for the quarter, down from \$162 million, or 80 cents a share, a year earlier. Revenue rose 27 percent to \$2.9 billion from \$2.3 billion.

"As expected, these results are below the level of last year's record first quarter," said the American Express chairman and chief executive, James D. Robinson 3d. But he added that "record performances of our travel-related and international banking segments" were encouraging signs.

The company's investment-services division had profit of \$24 million, down 48 percent from \$47 million in the first quarter of 1983, the second-highest quarterly profit in company history.

Hutton said its net income plummeted almost 65 percent to \$13.1 million, or 52 cents a share, from \$37.3 million, or \$1.54 a share, a year earlier. Revenue rose almost 19 percent to \$593.9 million from \$499.8 million.

First Boston said its profit (all 28 percent) to \$20.2 million, or \$1.58 a share, from \$27.9 million, or \$2.61 a share. Revenue also declined 14 percent, to \$140 million from \$162.5 million.

"While we did not benefit from the very favorable market conditions which characterized the first quarter of 1983, we have demonstrated our ability to operate profitably in a more hostile environment," said Peter T. Buchanan, American Express's Mr. Robinson said that despite falling revenue for brokerage services, the Shearson/American Express division "was able to maintain greater stability of income" than is usual during shaky securities and commodities markets.

Hawker Profit Rose 18% in '83
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Hawker Siddeley Group PLC's share price surged Tuesday after the electrical and mechanical engineering company reported a sharp increase in profit in 1983.

After four years on a plateau, Hawker's pretax profit rose 18 percent from a year earlier to \$157.5 million (\$195 million). Sales rose 3.5 percent to £1.46 billion. The profit was about £15 million above most forecasts, and Hawker shares gained 47 pence to close at 461 pence.

The company said business conditions are improving but pointed to a shortage of credit in many markets. Some analysts expect Hawker to make a major acquisition fairly soon. The company's holdings of cash and short-term securities climbed to £275 million from £201 million a year before.

The board recommended a total dividend for the year of 11 pence, up from 9.8 pence paid in 1982.

Digital Switch Planning Merger
The Associated Press
DALLAS — Digital Switch Corp. of Dallas and Granger Associates of Santa Clara, California, have announced that the boards of the two telecommunications-equipment companies had agreed on a merger valued at more than \$350 million.

Under the plan, which was announced Monday, Granger shareholders are to receive 1.08 shares of DSC for each share of Granger stock they own. Granger stock closed Tuesday on the American Stock Exchange at \$23.75 a share, down 25 cents from Monday, while DSC was quoted on the over-the-counter market at \$23.25 bid, up 25 cents. Mr. Donald estimated that 15.6 million shares of DSC stock will be issued because of the merger, which would make the value of the merger more than \$350 million.

For the year ending Aug. 31, Granger reported that it earned \$9.3 million on revenue of \$71.3 million. For the year ended Dec. 31, DSC reported earnings of \$25.5 million on revenue of \$127.1 million.

COMPANY NOTES

Allianz Versicherungs AG denied published reports that troubled insurer Co. of Jacksonville, Florida, approached Allianz with an offer to sell three Charter Life insurance units.

Allied Corp., the diversified U.S. oil, gas and chemicals company, said earnings for the first quarter increased 12.7 percent to \$133 million, or \$2.04 a share, and that sales rose 12 percent to \$2.8 billion. Edward L. Hennessy Jr., the chairman, attributed the gains to continued growth in the automotive, defense, housing and electronics markets, augmented by improved productivity.

Risons PLC, the British agrochemical, medical and scientific equipment concern, has acquired

Roncales SA, which trades as Labochemicals, for £1.6 million (\$2.28 million). It said Roncales, which markets a range of medical specialty products, provides it with a sound base from which to expand its activities in Spain, and completes a network of pharmaceutical subsidiaries in the major European markets.

General Foods Corp. will sell its Gaines Pet Foods business to Anderson, Clayton & Co. for an undisclosed amount. Gaines employs 1,000 people at its headquarters in White Plains, New York, and at plants in Topeka, Kansas, and Kankakee, Illinois, and has annual sales of about \$300 million.

Nynex Corp., Pacific Telesis Group, Bell Atlantic Corp. and

BellSouth, four of the eight telephone companies spun off from American Telephone & Telegraph Co. last January, have reported their first quarterly earnings. Charles Sebelie, an analyst with Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co., said most analysts had expected the companies to report only 20 percent of what they had projected for the year in filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Instead, Nynex earnings were 24 percent of the total projected, those of Pacific Telesis a little more than 25 percent and Bell Atlantic's 25 percent. BellSouth said earnings "were in line with our projections."

Porsche AG, the West German automaker, set a price of 780 Deutsche marks (\$295.68) per nominal

50 DM share for its first public equity offering, the chairman, Ferry Porsche, said. Porsche said the share will enable holders to half the dividend paid on results for the year ending July 31. The offering will be made between April 25 and 27.

Scottish & Newcastle Breweries PLC said it has conditionally agreed to buy J.W. Cameron Co. from Ellerman Holdings Group for £44 million (\$62.57 million). Cameron owns 460 public houses and 80 liquor stores, mainly in north-east England.

Standard Oil Co. of California, still working on what would be the largest merger in U.S. history, said it has extended its \$10.1-million offer to buy all the outstanding

shares of Gulf Corp. stock at \$80 a share. The previous deadline, which already had been pushed back once, was midnight last Monday. To date, about 130.4 million shares of Gulf stock representing about 79 percent of the shares outstanding, have been tendered. So far, it said it will give the remaining stockholders until April 23 to tender their shares.

Time Inc., the U.S. magazine and book publisher, with interest in cable and pay-TV, said net income for the first quarter jumped 51 percent to \$43.5 million, or 67 cents a share, from a year earlier. Revenue rose 15 percent, to \$693.8 million. All of the company's operating areas reported higher profits.

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New Levi Head Presses Cost-Cutting

(Continued from Page 7)
Levi's said of Mr. Haas, who was a dilettante at Berkeley and ended in the top 5 percent of his class at the Harvard Business School. "It's been a steady, solid performance."

Levi went public in 1971 after more than a century of family ownership. A global corporation that levied nearly a third of its \$2.73 billion in 1983 sales outside the United States, Levi has 43,000 employees.

Members of the Haas family still sold about 44 percent of the company's 37.6 million shares, valued at \$580 million. And the new president's uncle, Peter E. Haas, 65, and

father, Walter A. Haas Jr., 68, remain on the scene, as chairman and head of the board's executive committee, respectively.

But Mr. Grohman's appointment as chief executive and president in 1981, succeeding Peter Haas, was seen as a recognition by top management that no younger member of the family was then ready to take over. Mr. Grohman, one-time president of BVD Co. and the former head of Levi's international operations, concentrated on improving productivity, squeezing out annual gains of 5 percent or more. But he also spent much of his time training his successor.

"Robert Haas would have probably risen to the top in just about any company, although maybe not as quickly as at Levi," said Dennis Ross, a retailing and consumer an-

alyst with Montgomery Securities in San Francisco. "But there is no doubt that this is a very bright, perceptive person and an able manager."

Those traits will be immediately put to the test because the new president has taken command at a time when Levi is trying to emerge from three years of erratic earnings.

The company rebounded from the recession in 1983 after two years of big profit declines, registering a 54-percent gain, to \$194.5 million, or \$4.61 a share. But it suffered a disappointing first quarter this year, with a 70-percent drop in profit, to \$10.9 million, or 26 cents a share. Jeffrey Edelman, an apparel analyst with Dean Witter Reynolds, said he expects a slight decline in earnings for the year, to about \$4.50 a share.

GTE Net Is Record For First Quarter

United Press International
NEW YORK — GTE Corp. reported Tuesday record first-quarter earnings of \$257 million, a 17-percent increase from \$220 million last year. Revenue increased 16 percent to \$3.4 billion, the company said.

The Stamford, Connecticut-based telephone company said the 1983 first quarter included about \$17 million of tax related adjustments to prior years. Per-share earnings rose 11 percent to \$1.30, from \$1.17 a year earlier, when there were 5 percent fewer shares outstanding.

Excluding the special tax refunds, the communications company's per-share earnings increased 20 percent from the level of the first quarter of 1983.

Job Moves Increasing

(Continued from Page 7)
value of an executive's contract possibilities in European companies.

"If there was true pension portability, it would loosen some historic ties and pseudo-loyalties," said David Joys, executive vice president or Russell Reynolds Associates in London, the U.S. executive-search firm. Other search firms don't believe that pension portability will make that much difference. They think that the old cultural and linguistic barriers are still what keep senior managers at home.

"The best ones don't think in terms of pensions anyway," said Mr. Lassalle. If Europe's past still weighs on a senior manager's decision to move, the present also has wrought its own set of social changes that tend to keep executives closer to home.

"The reason there is less mobility than there might be is because, like in the U.S., many wives are nursing their own careers," said Mary L. Cooper, a professor of organizational psychology at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology.

In a survey done by International Management magazine, 70 percent of the senior managers interviewed five years ago said they would "uproot their family to a new location for a higher paying and more responsible job."

Today, only 47 percent of the senior managers interviewed said that they would relocate. While other factors may come into play, Professor Cooper believes that the main reason making an executive hesitate about taking a new and higher job is that the decision now tends to involve the whole family.

"I can see a change where more senior managers say 'no thanks' to jobs because wives have their own career commitments," said Anders J. Borg, a partner with N.V. Jernstam in Brussels, an executive-search firm.

"But top-level executives probably wouldn't have that problem. They will have been automatically elected in such a way that their family would be willing to accept whatever decision they thought best."

The Federal Republic of Nigeria Refinancing of Short-Term Trade Arrears

During the last few weeks the Federal Military Government of Nigeria has been holding detailed discussions with Export Credit Agencies and major suppliers of goods and services who have large amounts outstanding from Nigeria on ways of settling the arrears of short-term trade payments which have built up as a result of constraints on foreign exchange resources at the Central Bank of Nigeria.

Agreement in principle on an arrangement to give effect to this settlement has been reached with creditors in respect of very substantial arrears, and the Federal Military Government of Nigeria is now offering all eligible creditors (other than U.S. persons) who have short-term arrears due to them the opportunity to participate in the same arrangement.

Creditors, including banks, (other than U.S. persons) claiming receivables due from Nigeria can freely obtain details of this arrangement contained in the Central Bank of Nigeria Circular dated 18th April, 1984, which is available for collection in person or on written request from the most convenient to them of the offices listed below.

This Circular sets out the relevant procedures and includes provision for eligible creditors (other than U.S. persons) to lodge with The Chase Manhattan Bank N.A., London, as Reconciliation Bank, by 30th May, 1984 a statement of their claimed arrears for reconciliation and for approval by the Central Bank of Nigeria, and for them to accept the terms of this arrangement.

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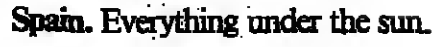
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Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

(Continued on Page 13)



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BUSINESS PEOPLE

Korn/Ferry Hires 5 Away From Rival

Korn/Ferry International, the executive recruiting company, has been head hunting among the headhunters.

Korn/Ferry, with headquarters in New York and Los Angeles, has hired five employees away from the Brussels office of its recruitment rival, Spencer Stuart & Associates.

Robert Lepage joins Korn/Ferry International as a member of its executive committee. He is also to be president of Loodoo-based Korn/Ferry Europe and managing director of Korn/Ferry's opera-

tions in the Benelux countries. He formerly was a partner at Spencer Stuart, in charge of the company's European and South American operations from May 1977 to last June. Most recently, he had been managing director, Belgium, and a member of the parent company's board.

At Korn/Ferry, Mr. Lepage is expected to play an important role in directing, along with Jean-Michel Beigbeder, an expansion program in Europe. Mr. Beigbeder left his post as chairman of Spencer Stuart in July to join Korn/Ferry as chairman of the international executive committee and head of all European operations. Korn/Ferry plans to open offices in Italy, Holland and Switzerland this year and in the Philippines, Scandinavia and Canada in 1985-1986.

Saab Readies Plane Venture

(Continued from Page 7)

Sweden and a handful of non-aligned countries.

Saab's problem is that the military market is a stifling one for a company in a country that has limited domestic needs, tight controls for deciding which countries are acceptable buyers and little weight to throw around in the world of international arms sales.

Moreover, in 1979 the Swedish government scrapped a Saab proposal for a night attack trainer jet and dropped hints that it would be happy to see the company enter the civil aviation field. Saab executives found themselves pushed in a direction they had been considering on their own. Almost 30 years in the car business and the 1969 merger with Scania gave them a strong base to finance the investment.

Saab looked for a partner. "We wanted risk-sharing and we wanted access to the markets," said George Karnsund, Saab's president. He found both in Fairchild, which had already developed the 19-seater Metro and was working on initial designs for a 30-seater plane.

For the 340, Fairchild makes the wings, engine housing and tail and Saab is responsible for the fuselage, the assembly of subsystems and the flight testing.

Whether the project will succeed commercially is not clear. Saab executives say that each partner will invest roughly \$130 million through the first production and that 200 planes must be sold to break even. The venture has 100 orders and options it considers firm, but that represents an increase of just 10 percent on figures reported to June 1981.



Sperry Corp. has named David Crofts, 44, as vice president and general manager of its computer-systems operations in the United Kingdom and Ireland and as the managing director of Sperry Ltd., the U.K.-based subsidiary.

Tuesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued from Page 12)

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COMPANY EARNINGS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

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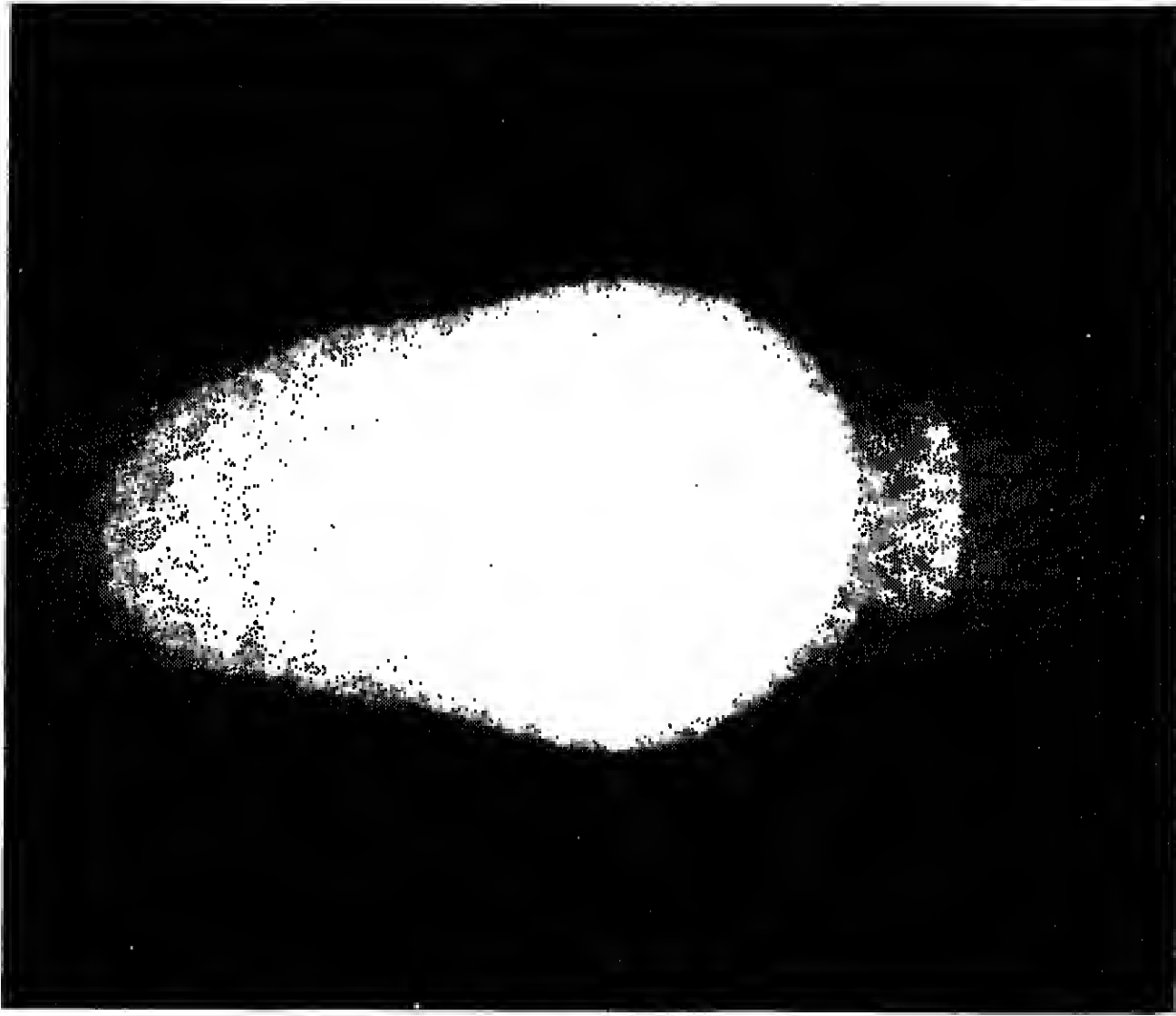
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A revolution in the analysis of metals: inductively-coupled plasma source (I.C.P.) spectrometry.



AT PECHINEY, WE'RE NARROWING TECHNOLOGICAL BOUNDARIES. AND WIDENING OUR TECHNOLOGICAL LEAD.

Pechiney is back. The new Pechiney. With a new commitment to excellence and profitability - we've been back in the black since the end of 1983. And with the means - and the strategy - to achieve both. We've regrouped. We've streamlined our structure worldwide by divesting our uneconomical operations in steel and chemicals. And we're concentrating our efforts and resources on doing the things we do best. Pechiney's traditional activities with a proven track record in generating profits: Aluminum. Specialty metals. New and emerging technologies. International commerce and trading. We've modernized our aluminum operations throughout the world. And in New South Wales (Australia), Quebec and France we're constructing the most technologically advanced production plants ever built. Multimillion-dollar investments strategically located to benefit from cheap and plentiful electricity and whose advanced design means they'll consume less of it than any competitive plant anywhere. With a host of exciting and innovative new products under development, we're also strategically positioned to benefit from the worldwide shift to products that are lighter, more

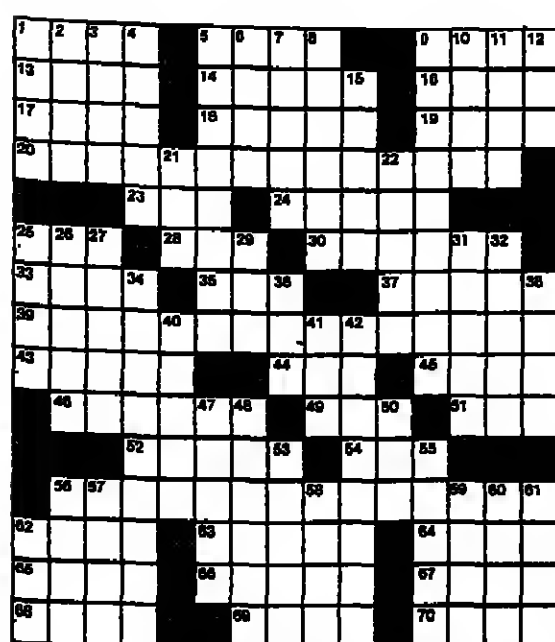
heat and corrosion resistant - a familiar refrain - are more energy efficient. At Pechiney the traditional boundaries between materials are disappearing and new very advanced material technology emerging. Like composites. Technical ceramics. Powder metallurgy. Plasma coatings. Aluminum/lithium alloys. And electronic copper alloys. The material technology of the future. Pechiney's future. As far our international commerce and trading operations, with fifty companies present in sixty-five countries, here too Pechiney is active. Ready to take on the competition worldwide.

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MATERIAL TECHNOLOGY'S NEW FRONT RUNNER

DM - Deutsche Mark; BF - Belgium Franc; FL - Dutch Florin; LF - Luxembourg Franc; SF - Swiss Franc; A - schilling; - Other currencies - bid change 1/10 to 1/100; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; Now - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; E - Dividend; Ex - Excluded; Gross Profit - Income before interest; Reserves - Price - Ex - Excluded; Worldwide Fund Ltd. - Offer - Price incl. 1% premium charge.



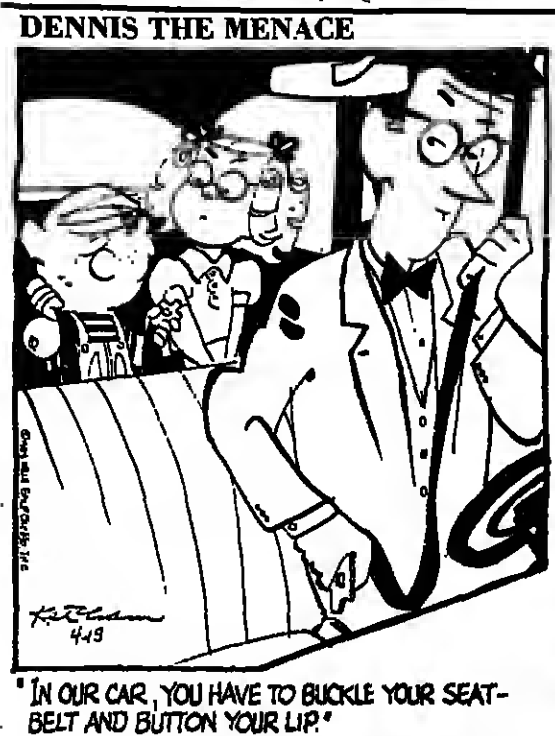
ACROSS

1 The Reaper
5 Old Glory, e.g.
9 Man the picture
13 Better than never
14 Citrus fruits
16 Competent
17 Like a jalopy
18 Fight site
19 Cheer (for)
20 Line from a nursery rhyme
23 "Exodus" character
24 Extinct relative of NATO
25 Kind of relief
28 Carpenter with six legs
30 Ringed planet
32 Dadaist works
35 Thermal
37 Zeke's "juice"
38 Lovers' lazy vessel
43 Rhee ruled here
44 Sailor
45 Organic compound
46 Takes care of
48 Letterhead letters
51 Follower of Japan or Siam
52 What Shea patrons are in

DOWN

1 Satiated
2 Rockless
3 Roman road
4 Jason's helpmate
5 Everglades denizen
6 Cambo
7 Approval at revival meetings
8 Islamic spirits
9 Scroll-like tablet
10 Ben
11 Adhem
12 Asian holiday
13 A Yemeni
21 Capital
22 Spot for old toys
25 Take a place in the sun
26 Guthrie namesakes
27 Reproductive body
28 Kind of room or time
31 North Sea feeder
32 Taboo
34 Sugared
36 Great Giant
38 Wheeze's cousin
40 Fundamental
41 Southern Chinese people
42 Embellish
47 Hairdresser's offering
48 This is an Occidental
50 French wine region
53 Insinuate
55 Gape
56 Item on a buggy
57 Mend
58 Grape pigment
59 "Where now, the glory"
60 Undiluted, as a bar drink
61 River in 43
62 Russian fighter plane

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JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

REVNY
HAFFC
GAZZIG
REENOC

Print answer here: _____

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

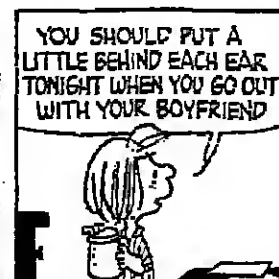
Yesterday's Jumbles: SWASH BURST VISIBLE COUPLE

Answer: What a beautiful lady! Look how to know how to go—PASS ON CURVES

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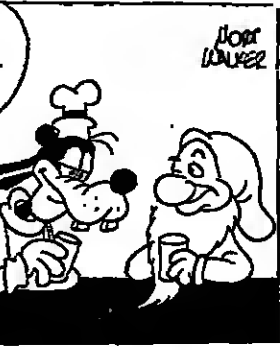
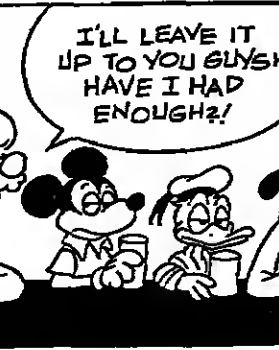
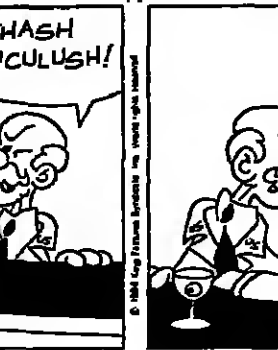
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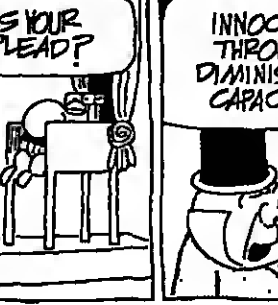
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



Canadian Stock Markets April 16

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

Toronto	High	Low	Close	Prev.
1710 Abit Price	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
2000 Alcan	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
3100 Bell	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
1700 Borealis	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
2100 Can Pac	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
1800 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
1900 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
2000 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
2100 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
2200 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
2300 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
2400 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
2500 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
2600 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
2700 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
2800 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
2900 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
3000 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
3100 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
3200 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
3300 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
3400 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
3500 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
3600 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
3700 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
3800 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
3900 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
4000 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
4100 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
4200 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
4300 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
4400 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
4500 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
4600 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
4700 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
4800 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
4900 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
5000 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
5100 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
5200 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
5300 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
5400 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
5500 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
5600 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
5700 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
5800 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
5900 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
6000 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
6100 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
6200 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
6300 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
6400 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
6500 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
6600 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
6700 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
6800 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
6900 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
7000 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
7100 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
7200 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
7300 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
7400 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
7500 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
7600 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
7700 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
7800 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
7900 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
8000 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
8100 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
8200 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
8300 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
8400 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
8500 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
8600 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
8700 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
8800 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
8900 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
9000 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
9100 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
9200 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
9300 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
9400 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
9500 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
9600 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
9700 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
9800 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
9900 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75
10000 Can West	25.75	25.50	25.75	25.75

Other Markets April 17

Closing Prices in local currencies

Market	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amsterdam	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50
Brussels	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50
Frankfurt	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50
London	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50
Paris	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50
Stockholm	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50
Zurich	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50

EDISTO

By Padgett Powell. 183 pp. \$11.95.
Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 19 Union Square West, New York, N.Y. 10003.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

PADGETT POWELL is a young Southern writer, and in certain respects his first novel is very much a young Southern writer's book. When Powell's prose gets on a roll, it occasionally has a Faulknerian ring; his settings echo Tennessee Williams and there's a hint of Walker Percy in the novel's atmosphere; his humor owes a debt to Harry Crews and Barry Hannah. But that is hardly surprising; the wholly original first novel, devoid of influences and echoes, is a great rarity. What is surprising, though, is that so much in "Edisto" is so original and fresh; Padgett Powell clearly knows what he is doing, and he does it very well.

Like the ovels of Crews, Hannah and other Southern writers who first began to publish in the 1960s and '70s, "Edisto" is about the "new" South, and most of the way through it is both implicitly and explicitly critical of that allegedly sterile, Americanized place.

Powell pays all the obligatory dues to the glories of the past, but he understands that the past is past. He flirts for a time with sentimentality, but in the end he achieves it to the memorable words of his 12-year-old narrator, Simons (pronounced Simmons) Emerson Manigault: "If the good old days were on a respirator, I'd do them the service of going around and just pulling the plug."

Simons lives with his mother, whom he thinks of as "the doctor" (she teaches at a local college) and whom local blacks know, because of her freaky aristocratic manner, as "the duchess." She is separated from her father, a lawyer whom Simons thinks of as "the progenitor." Mother and son inhabit a South Carolina coastal settlement called Edisto.

Into this unconventional life comes, at Simons' mother's request, a mysterious stranger, a man whom Simons sees as "an obvious bid for a surrogate father for me." The man does not reveal his name, so Simons decides to call him Taurus; before long Taurus becomes a surrogate father—taking the boy to a prizefight, setting up a date for him, accompanying him to the Negro saloons where he likes to hang out. From Taurus he learns the lesson that is the book's central theme: Take life as it comes to you.

The journey that Taurus directs Simons along is from boyhood toward maturity, or, more precisely, toward a comprehension of the adult reality that awaits him. His method of instruction is "one ounce of suggestion and pounds of patience"; eventually he helps Simons understand that Edisto and his beloved black friends there are not what life has in store for him: "I was, I am—I have to admit, that because my life is cloyed by practical plans and attainable hopes—I am white. Best thing to do, I figure, is to get on with it."

Simons Manigault may be 12 years old—and it's no small accomplishment on Powell's part that the reader never doubts this—but he's a grown-up wit, and he writes a mean

BOOKS

prose that can be, when the occasion calls for it, exceedingly funny. "Edisto" is very much a satire, and a very skillful, observant one. But it is also a lovely, understanding book about how it also goes about the business of growing up, and how he feels about the adults who hasten and impede his progress. Walker Percy is quoted on the novel's dust jacket as saying that

